LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 1853. [No. 56.

FOR LONDON
To sail on 1st February, 1853.
TOUCHING ON THE COAST & AT THE CAPE IF INDUCEMENT OFFER.
(Now on her first voyage.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S splendid new frigate built passenger Ship ROXBURGH CASTLE 1,200 Tons, EDWARD HIGHT, Commander. This fine large vessel (A. 1 for 13 years) built expressly for the passenger trade, having first rate Cabin accommodations, offers an unusually favorable opportunity to those proceeding home, via the Cape.

Plans may be had on application to
WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1853.

FOR LONDON; TO SAIL on the 1st March 1853.—Touching on the Coast, and at the Cape if inducement offer. Messrs GREEN'S fine A I frigate built Passenger ship *VERNON*, 1000 Tons, AUGUSTUS CONSITT, Commander. Has first rate accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on applications to
WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 26th Oct. 1852.

NOTICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MRS. DAVIES, of Grove Hill, Glebe, Camberwell, continues to receive as Pupils, a small number of young Gentlemen under 12 years of age, and she has still a few vacancies. Fuller particulars may be obtained on application to Capt. W. S. JACOB, Observatory Madras, or to Dr. H. MILLER, Bombay.

FOR SALE AT J. HUBER AND CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 3, Nesbit Lane

PIANOS BY JOHN LEWIS SANNE of Hamburg, Table form, Mahogany casement, 6⅔ Octaves, Patent Lever Repeater, with newest English improvements and Metal Bars, including flannel-lined oil cloth cover, Tuning Hammer and Key, Reserve Strings, Wood and Tin Case packed, ... Rs. 500
FIRE ARMS by F. BAADER, of Munic, (Armourer to the King of Bavaria) well known and sought even in England.
Double Rifles, with Hair Trickers,..... Rs. 200
Do. GUNS,..... Rs. 150
RIFLE PISTOLS, in case with implements, per pair,.. Rs. 70
SADDLE do. without do..... Rs. 50
ROMAN SWORDS, with Belt, and extra Dagger in the same Scabbard..... Rs. 30
Ditto, Damasked work and gilt..... Rs. 20
Bombay, 30th November, 1851.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.
January, 1852.

CURE FOR INDIA !!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from George Breton, Esq., Deputy Collector of Customs dated Allahabad, January 24th, 1852,

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

MY DEAR SIR,—Having for several years past used your Pills and Ointment with unfailing success, I beg leave to mention a few cases which have come under my observation. One was a Cancer of the right breast. The patient was an elderly native Christian and the mother of several children: she had suffered for years, and was under the treatment of several medical men: the breast was entirely gone, leaving a large ugly sore, which after the application of your Ointment, spread upon plantain leaves, was completely healed in a very short time.

Another was that of a Child, 6 years old, the son of a Surgeon; the little fellow's legs were covered with sores: they resisted the treatment of his father, and his mother very wisely tried your remedies, which in less than a fortnight effected a perfect cure.

The third was a boatman, who had split the nail of his great toe against a stick in the river in which the mud accumulated and formed a sore; neglect caused proud flesh, and when brought to me, there was over the nail a lump of it as large as a pigeon's egg. Poultices, caustics, and your Ointment entirely cured it in less than 6 weeks.

(Signed) GEORGE BRETON.

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 20th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Cummins of Saltney Street, in this town was, thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly 10 years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches, so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keady, near Gainsbro', dated March 1st, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR—Some time since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe had I in her case adopted your medicines she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

A MIRACULOUS CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS WHEN THE PATIENT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. G. Baxter, General Merchant, of Ballina, county Mayo, dated March 27th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—Susan Doher, of Bally-Glen, near this place was for upwards of three years afflicted with Scrofulous Ulcers, and of so virulent a character that the bones of her arms and hands protruded through the flesh. She tried various remedies, and was in the Castlebar Infirmary for thirteen weeks, but sent out as incurable. After returning to her home she was in so weak a state, owing to the continuous discharge from the ulcers that she kept her bed for several weeks; and when reduced apparently to death's door, Mr. James Carlaw, the Scotch Agriculturist of the locality, purchased from me some of your Ointment and Pills for her, which immediately wrought a most extraordinary change for the better, and in a few months she was restored to sound health. All the ulcers are now completely healed, and the use of her arms and hands perfectly restored.

(Signed) ROBERT G. BAXTER.

The Pills should be used, conjointly with the Ointment, in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bites of Mosghetoes and Sand-Flies	Rheumatism
Coco-Bay	Scalds
Chiego-foot	Sore Nipples
Chilblains	Sore-throats
Chapped hands	Skin diseases
Corns (Soft,)	Scurvy
Cancers	Sore-heads
Contracted and Stiff joints,	Tumours
Elephantiasis	Ulcers
Fistulas	Wounds
	Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees each Pot,

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta. Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs. Oakes Dalgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8 Writers' Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Dacca, Mr Fell, Cuttack; Mr. Champman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Huzarebaugh; Messrs Thomson and Co., Monghyr; F. Smyth and Co., Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares; Mr. Tiernan, Chunar, Baboo Bhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Bollard and Co. Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway, Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Fyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut; Noor Bux and Co., Delhi and Lahore; MacDonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coutes, Ferozepore; Nuby Bux and Co., Loodianah and Jullundur Doab, Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie, Mr. Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Curseljee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor Kamptee and Secunderabad; Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY, 20 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at	
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1¾d.	For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1¾d.	For Credit bills.
ON CALCUTTA—at	
60 days' sight, .. Rs. 99	
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99¼	
at sight, .. Rs. 99 9-16th	
ON MADRAS—at	
30 days' sight, ... 99¼	
at sight, ... 99¾	
ON CHINA—at	
60 days' sight, .. 100 drs. Rs. 218	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000	17 per ct. pm.	
Oriental Bank Corporation,	„ 250	do	41 per cent.	Buyers.
Commercial Bank.	„ 1,000	do	8¼ per cent.	
Agra Bank.....	„ 500	do	28 pr ct. pm.	
Bank of Madras...	„ 1,000	do 1,000	13¼ pr ct. pm.	
Apollo Press Com.	„ 12,500	do 12,000	20,500.	
Colaba Press Com.	„	do	6,250.—sale.	
Colaba Land Com.	„ 10,000	do	6,400.	
Bombay S. N. Com.	„ 510	do 400	64 per ct. disct.	
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com.	„ 50	do	15 Rs. pm. each sh.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan ..	Rs. 115¼ per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1825-26 ..	Rs. 110¾ at 111 per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30 ..	Rs. 111 per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42 ..	Rs. 107⅜ per 100 Co.'s
4 per cent loan 1832-33 ..	Rs. 98 at 98½ per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36 ..	Rs. 94½ per 100 Co.'s
4 per cent loan 1842-43 ..	Rs. 94 per 100 Co.'s

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10½.....	per £
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 3 as....	per £
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 221.....	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 212.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104 at 104½	per 100 tls
Gold Leaf, (range of quality)....	Rs. 15½.....	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch	Rs. 15 9-16...	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£4 5s at £4 10s.....	per ton.
To Liverpool	£4 10s.....	per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal.....	per Rass.
To China....	24 Rs.....	per candy.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On deposits payable on demand.....	2	p. ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 3 month's notice..	3	per cent.
Do do 6 do	4	per cent.

N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months..	6	per cent.
On Fixed Loans on Government Paper.	5	do

N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities..	6	per cent.
On other Securities.....	9	do

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..	2s.	1d. per Rupee	
Do do do ..	2s.	0 3/4 d.	„
Do 2 do do ..	2s.	0 3/4 d.	„
Do 30 days' sight.....	2s.	0 1/4 d.	„
Do sight.....	2s.	0 3/4 d.	„

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ½ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India, will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand.....	2	per cent. per annum
On do payable in one sum at 1 month's notice.....	3	do do
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice.....	4	do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	3	per cent. per annum
On Private Bills..... (Not exceeding 3 months.)	7	do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. ... (Not exceeding 3 months.)	6	do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c..... (Not exceeding 3 months.)	7	do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

The "Bombay Guardian"

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(Payable in advance.)

Per Annum.....Rs. 15 | Per Quarter.....Rs. 4
Per Half Year.... „ 8 | Per Month..... „ 1½
Single Copies, 8 annas.

ADVERTISING CHARGES.

Under 10 lines..... Rs. 3 | Above 10 lines per line As. 4
Repetitions.. .. .. „ 1½ | Repetitions, do..... „ 2

Discount allowed to the Trade,—Contracts made for long periods.

Advertisements shou d be addressed to the Publisher.

☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's post.—The General and other orders which appear in the* Government Gazette *of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the* Government Gazette *excepted.*

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 1d. per Rupee
do at 3 do do .....2s. 0¾d. do.
do at 2 do do .....2s. 0½d. do.
do at 1 do do .....2s. 0¼d. do.
do at 1 day's do .....2s. 0⅛d. do.
On Ireland at 1 do do .....
On Scotland at 1 do do ..... } 2s. 0⅛d.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... }

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* for sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH, *Sub-Agent.*

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent.
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent: on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 85 per cent and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED has, from this date, given up business as a BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER in Bombay, and removed to an up-stair Office in Rampart Row, where he will, in future, confine his business to a GENERAL AGENCY.

A. DUNLOP begs to return his best thanks to his many kind friends for the most unexpected and unlimited patronage bestowed on him during the last two years, for which he will always feel deeply grateful. A. D. would have been only too glad to have continued the Bookselling Shop, had he been able to have conducted it and the General Agency at the same time, with that degree of care and attention necessary to ensure efficiency in both; and though he has preferred to give up the public retail department, his regret is somewhat assuaged by having found competent successors to carry it on:—and on behalf of his successors, Messrs. HOLDER & Co., he begs to solicit a continuance of the kind patronage so abundantly bestowed on him.

ANDREW DUNLOP.

Bombay, 1st January, 1853.

With reference to the above, HOLDER AND Co. beg to announce to the numerous constituents and friends of Mr. ANDREW DUNLOP, Bookseller and General Agent, Bombay, that, having made arrangements with him for the purchase of his Stock in Trade, they will, from this date, commence business as BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, in the Premises heretofore occupied by Mr. DUNLOP, in Rampart Row, *next to the Bombay Bank*; and they hope, by care and attention to orders, to merit a continuance of that support so liberally afforded to their predecessor, now retiring from this branch of Trade.

HOLDER AND Co.

1st January, 1853.

THE BOMBAY QUARTERLY MAGAZINE AND REVIEW,

No. 10 just ready,

Price Rs. 2.

Contents—1st, British India compared with a Roman Province, part 3rd.—2nd, Intercourse with India.—3rd, Perceval's History of the Arabs, Book the second.—4th, Letters from the Sattara Destricts.—5th, A defect in our Civil administration.—6th, An apology for Church principles.—Poetry.—Notices of Books, Pamplets, &c., Exclesiastical Record,

HOLDER AND Co.
No. 24, Rampart Row,
Bombay.

Supplied also by ANDREW DUNLOP, Agent, Bombay,

HOLDER & CO., BOOKSELLERS and Stationers, Rampart Row.

ORIENTAL WORKS JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	A.
Gnvar-i-suheli, being the Persian Version of the Fables of Bidpai...	19	12
Gulistan of Sadi, translated by E. B. Eastwick, Esq...	13	4
Prem Sagar, or the Ocean of Love... ...	18	4
Ditto Translated ditto...	13	4
Vikramorvasi, a Drama, by Kalidasa.....	4	8
Ditto Translated,..	6	12
Hitopadesa—the Sancrit Text, with Vocabulary...	19	12
Ditto Translated...	6	12
Indian Penal Code, Prepared by Indian Law Commissioners...	6	12

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Discoveries in Egypt, Ethiopia, etc., by Lepsius...	7	8
Autobiography of W. Jerdan, 3 vols.....	9	8
Amateur's Tour in India.—2 vols.....	11	4
Lives from Clarendon Gallery... ...	26	4
Journal of a Landscape Painter in Calabria —Lear...	13	4
Discussions on Philosophy, etc., by Sir W. Hamilton...	11	4
Life of Wellington, by Stocqueler—Illustrated.—1st vol...	3	12
History of Rome, by Farini,—translated by Gladstone...	22	8
Hippolytus and his Age, by Bunsen.....	26	8
Christmas Books, by Dickens... ...	2	4
Young Wife's Guide, by Dr. Davies.....	2	4
Tupper's Probabilities. An aid to faith.....	2	8
——— Proverbial Philosophy.....	4	8
Rule and Misrule of the English in America.	13	4
Rambles in North and South America—Sullivan.....	7	8
Michaud's History of the Crusades. 3 vols...	9	8
The one Primeval Language, by the Revd. C. Forster, B.D.—Part 2d...	13	4
Australian Colonies.—Travellers' Library—2 parts.....	1	0

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED.—LEA AND PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce imparts the most exquisite rellish to steaks, chops, and all roast meat, gravies, fish, game, soup, curried and salad; and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the stomach to perfectly digest the food.—The daily use of this aromatic and delicious auce is the best safeguard to health.

Sold by Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, and other oilmen and merchants, London, and generally by the principal dealers in sauce; and may be obtained at the chief stores in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Canton, Hong Kong, &c.

N B.—To guard against imitations, see the names of LEA AND PERRINS are upon the label and patent cap of the bottle.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras, to his rother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made.

"There are spurious kinds sent out here, one by ———, and another by ———, called Worcestershire sauce, both of them impudent impostures, and miserable imitations.

"I have sent to two different shops for LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and have had these counterfeits sent me, the genuine being as superior to them both as it is possible for one thing to be over another.

"In their advertisements L. & P. may make what use they like of what I have said here, as I should like to prevent injustice to our townsmen, and fraud upon the public. (321)

FIFTY THOUSAND CURES (without medicine) of Constipation, Indigestion, and Liver Complaints, and their consequences, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.—A few out of 50,000 cures:—

Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.—"I have received considerable benefit from your food, and consider it due to yourself and the public to authorise the publication of those lines.—Stuart de Decies."

Cure No. 49,832 —"Fifty years indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food.—Maria Jolly, Wortham-Ling, near Diss, Norfolk."

Cure No. 180.—Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's food in a very short time, and it has quite sweetened my poor temper.—W. R. Reeves, Pool Anthony, Tiverton."

Cure No. 4,208.—"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea for which my servant had consulted the advice of many—have been effectually removed by Du Barry's delicious food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.—Rev. John W. Flavell, Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

Cure No. 1,609—"Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, have been radically removed by Du Barry's food.—Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen.

Cure No. 18,421—"Bromley, Middlesex, March 31, 1849. Gentlemen—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick, had but little heartburn, and the functions are now regular, &c.—Thomas Woodhouse."

Copies of testimonials of 50,000 cures (including those of Major Gen. Thomas King, Drs. Ure, Shortland, and Harvey,) gratis. In London are agents:—Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 182, Piccadilly purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and Butler, 155, Regent Street. In canisters, soldered for India, with full instructions, 5lb. 11 rupees; 12lb. 22 rupees; 5lb. super-refined 22 rupees: 10lb. super-refined 33 rupees; the largest size free of Overland carriage to the Presidencies. BARRY, DU BARRY AND Co., 77, Regent Street, London—Fortnum Mason, and Co., 182, Piccadilly; Hedges and Butler, 60, Gracechurch Street—49, Bishop's gate Street within—and through all chemists.

But beware of spurious imitations under similar names.

Wet nursing always surrounded with many dangers, and expensive withal, has been superseded by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food. We cite three out of 50,000 testimonials:—"No. 50,034:—Grammar school, Stevenage, Dec. 16, 1850. Gentlemen: We have used your delicious food for four months and found it admirably adapted for infants. Our baby has never once had disordered bowels since taking it. We had a nurse for her for the first six months but her bowels were constantly out of order. Had we known of your food before, we should have saved the heavy expense of the wet nurse, and our child would have been more healthy. R. AMBLER." "Cure, No, 2704.—I consider you a blessing to society at large. My little boy cries for a saucer of your food every morning. WALTER KEATING, 2, Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey" "Testimonial, No. 4876. 21, Queen's-terrace, Bayswater, London, 22d November, 1840.—MR DAMPIER will thank Messrs. Du Barry and co. to send him another cannister of their revalenta Arabica, it agreeing so well with his infant." (This infant was six days days old when it commenced living on the revalenta) "Testimonial, No. 2142. Catherine-street, Frome, somerset, DEC. 16th, 1848. "sir: I have given your revalenta Arabica food to my little girl, who is of a delicate constitution, and I find it does her much good, &c. H. CLARK."

Caution.—The name of Messrs. DU BARRY'S invaluable food, as also that of the firm, having been so closely imitated, that invalids cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs DU BARRY'S address, 77 Regent street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by peas, beans, barley, indian, and Oatmeal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recomend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs would play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.—See advertisement in our (to-day's) columns. (297)

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 February, 2020

The
Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1852.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*
On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*
On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m. : and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE.—We have received the 5th No. of this valuable periodical, and recommend its various articles to the careful perusal of those of our readers into whose hands it may fall. For the benefit of the others we have placed the seventh article among itour Selecons.

INDORE DUSSERA AND THE FRIEND OF INDIA.—*The Friend of India* gives the following explanation of the Indore Dussera:—

IDOLATORY AT INDORE.

WE have much pleasure in stating our conviction that the charge which was brought against the Resident of Indore by the *Bombay Guardian*, of assisting at a cruel and idolatrous observance, was not correct. The accusation reached us in so authentic a shape that we were reluctantly compelled to believe that Mr. Hamilton had sanctioned by his presence cruelties which disgrace even the Court of a native prince, and which no plea of superstition can be allowed to palliate. We are now enabled, we think, to perceive the manner in which both the *Bombay Guardian* and our own informants may have been misled. Mr. Hamilton *does* attend the Maharajah on the occasion of the Dusserah festival. It is a mark of respect which has been paid in time past, and which cannot be omitted except by the interference of his official superiors, but he does not remain to witness the slaughter of the buffalo, and he carefully avoids honouring by his presence any idolatrous rite of any description. The Resident, according to established etiquette, joins the Maharajah's procession as it leaves the town, and follows his Highness down the line of troops, but instead of accompanying him farther, he returns, and continues the inspection of the soldiery until he is rejoined by the Young Holkar. They then proceed together to the Artillery lines, and the Maharajah rides on to witness the slaughter of the buffalo, while the Resident once more rejoins the troops. The slaughter of the buffalo, it appears, is not so much a religious, as a Military superstition. It is considered to be a duty incumbent upon all Mahrattas who bear arms, just as among some African tribes, the bravest of the clan cannot graduate as a warrior till he has obtained the skull of an enemy. After the completion of the tragedy, the Maharajah rejoins the Resident, and they proceed together to the Palace.

It would appear, therefore, that Mr. Hamilton not only does not assist in the spectacle, but that he almost exceeds the bounds of courtesey by the public expression of his objection to the scene. We need not remind our Indian readers that openly to turn back from a Royal cavalcade is in this country a decidedly "strong measure," as Mr. Hamilton has certainly in so doing indicated his own feelings in a manner which cannot be mistaken. At the same time, we still consider that it would be more dignified for the Government to interdict its officers from bearing any part whatever in any such pageant. If the order were made universal, it would, at the worst, be regarded by the native princes as a mere change of etiquette, and with the Mussulman families, especially, would be considered not unworthy of the British Government.—*Friend of India, Jan.* 6.

"We do not wish to bear hard on Mr. Hamilton, but if he had gone the length of the buffaloe and turned back, and never joined the procession, we should have liked it much better. When the new Editor of the *Friend* has been a little longer in Bengal he will find but few *religious* superstitions; they are *military* or *caste* or some thing else but not religious. The Buffaloe was sacrificed to Bhavâni a Hindu goddess; and the Sattara and Poona Marathas at head quarters were satisfied with striking off the head with a sword, so that those of Indore had no excuse for their barbarity. We devoutly pray for the realization of the views contained in the last paragraph.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.—The public examination of this Institution took place on Tuesday and Wednesday the 18th and 19th instant, commencing each day at 11 A. M. The following Programme will give an idea of the branches there taught.

XIV. CLASS.—(Taught by Bhaskar Samji.) Bombay Primer 16 pages, Arithmetic to Numeration.
XIII. „ (Vishvanath Wasudeva.) Primer 19 pages, Arithmetic (Addition.)
XII. „ (Dinanath Sundarji.) McCullochs Second Reading 25 pages, Arithmetic (Subtraction.)
XI. „ (Siva Sankar Kasinath.) McCullochs, Third Reading 37 pages, Dialogues 5 lessons, Geography (Map of the World,) Multiplication.

N. B.—The above classes are also taught Writing and Dictation; and Marathi Grammar by Jaya Ram Sastri.

X. „ (Sadanand Jaganath) McCullochs Third Reading 105 pages Dialogues 7 lessons, English Grammar to Nouns Geography of Asia, Division.

N. B.—The meaning in all the above classes is explained in Marathi.

IX. „ Parsee Division, taught by Pestonji Bazonji, in the same branches as the above mentioned classes, but the meaning explained in Gujarathi.
VIII. „ Portuguese Division taught by Mr. DeChaves as above, but the meaning explained in Portuguese.
VII. „ (Sakaram Sadasiva.) McCullochs Series of Lessons 40 pages Dialogues 5 lessons, Geography (Europe,) Compound Division.
VI. „ (Vasudeva Krishna Mahale.) Mc Cullochs Series of Lessons, 3 sections Idiomatical Exercises, 25 pages History of Maharashtra, Geography (North America,) Simple Proportion.

N. B.—The above classes learn various Christian Catechisms.

V. „ (Sitaram Vishnu.) Chamber's Moral Class Book 50 pages, Idiomatical Exercises 15 pages, History of the Life of Sivaji, Geograph (Europe,) Vulgar Fractions.
VI „ (Bhavani Visvanath.) Chamber's Moral Class Book 75 pages, Idiomatical Exercises 76 pages, History of Maharashtra, Geography (Europe and Asia,) Decimal Fractions.
III. „ (Chintaman Ballal.) McCullochs Course of Reading, 60 pages Davy's History of England, 8 letters (Samrao Moraji,) Geography (Asia and North America,) (Chintaman Ballal) Cube root.
II. „ (Samrao Moraji for the Hindu, and Domingo D'Almeida for the Portuguese division.) McCullochs Course of Reading 2 Sections, Davy's History of England 20 letters, Introduction to Ancient History, Reid's Composition, Use of the Globes (Wasudeva Krishna) Algebra to Evolution.
I. CLASS.—(Bal Dinaji and Mr. H. E. Morton. McCullochs Course of Reading 140 pages, History of Rome to second Triumverate, Chemistry as far as Nitrogen, Solar System, Simple Equations, 2 Books of Geometry. (Jaya Ram Sastri) Elements of Sanscrit.

COLLEGE DIVISION.

Political Economy, 6 Chapters; Milton's Paradise lost, two books; Hills Lectures (Evidences of Christianity); Moral Philosophy; Natural Philosophy, Centre of Gravity, Electricity; Chemistry; Quadratic Equations, 6 Books of Euclid; Essays on The Moral Duties, and Evidencies of Christianity

N. B.—The Sacred Scriptures are read in all the higher classes.

ATTENDANCE IN THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Christians, (chiefly Portugese.)	36
Hindus,	227
Parsees.	14
Mahomedans.	22
Jews.	3
	302

ATTENDANCE IN THE MARATHI SCHOOL.

Hindus.	99
Jew.	1
	100

ATTENDANCE IN FEMALE SCHOOLS OF THE LADIES ASSOCIATION.

Hindus.	60
Native girls in the Orphanage.	6
Total...	468

The pupils displayed much general intelligence and considering the disadvantages they had laboured under during the last half year in the sickness, during which time the number of pupils fell considerably, and next in the absence of Mr. Miller the Missionary superintendent, they seemed to have made gratifying progress. Till another Missionary arrive from Scotland the Revd. Dr. Stevenson superintends the Institution as far as his own duties permit. Mr. G. Morton also, formerly an assistant teacher in the Byculla School, has been engaged to assist in carrying on the duties of the institution, so that we trust its efficiency will continue unimpared, till farther aid from Home arrive.

There were present at the Examination a very respectable number of Gentlemen from the Missionary bodies, and others interested in the Christian education of the natives, several of whom took part in the examination. At the conclusion on Wednesday, the Revd. J. Robertson, of the Church Missionary Society addressed the pupils, and Native teachers, saying, that he had attended the greater part of the time of the examination, and was much pleased with what he had heard, especially with the religious knowledge of the pupils, and he trusted that they would fearless embrace those great doctrines of Christianity, with which they had become acquainted and allow the truths of the Gospel to influence their hearts.

WHENCE ARISES THE STRIKING SIMILARITY THAT EXISTS BETWEEN BUDDHISM AND MEDIAEVAL CHRISTIANITY.—In tracing similar customs and institutions through different tribes and races, it is of the utmost importance towards forming a just opinion, to ascertain what things have had their origin in human nature placed in the same circumstances, and what have been directly communicated from the one people to the other. There are certain points of resemblance among all religions that spring up in a rude state of society, and certain others among those that arise when nations have made advancement in civilization. As for example no religion that owes its origin to the early ages of society embodies the principle of celibacy. The only three existing religious

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systems that we can trace to about a thousand years before the Christian era, are Judaism, Brahmanism, and Zoroastrism; and all of these abhor celibacy. How much it is opposed to the first, every reader of the Old Testament knows; a Brahman must have a son, or adopt one, to procure his salvation, according to the Vedas; and no such religious institution as the monastic is known to Parsees. The reason of this is obvious. In the early ages of the world the earth was but partially peopled, and there was food enough, and room enough for all, and the more numerous the community the stronger it was. This is one of the reasons too why Catholicism does not thrive in the United States; there are too many demands for labourers to allow any considerable portion of the population to immerse themselves in convents. Before the Buddhist system was established in India, that is five hundred years before the Christian era, the country had been long peopled, and next to Egypt and Babylon, the nation was the most highly civilized at that time on the face of the earth. No wonder then that the introducer of a new system in which the monastic element entered, should find multitudes of disappointed aspirants after the wealth and honors of the world of both sexes, ready to enter his convents, and for ever abandon society. The state of the Roman world was much the same in the third century, when monastic establishments began to appear in the Christian Church, so that we hardly need to say that the one party borrowed from the other; but if there be a borrower it could not be the Buddhists, whose establishments it must be conceded even by Catholics of the most extreme sentiments, preceded their own by more than five centuries. Turnour, Remusat, and all the learned Europeans that have examined the Buddhist documents, both in Ceylon the head-quarters of the system, and in Europe, are all agreed on the two points, that Buddhism existed B. C. 543, and that the celibacy of the priesthood was one of its fundamental articles. The intercourse of the Egyptians in the centuries before the Christian era for trade with the inhabitants of Western India, where those stupendous caves, the work of Buddhists sovereigns still testify to the prevalence of that system, must have made them well acquainted with the religion of the country. It was in Egypt accordingly that monasticism commenced. Among the Egyptian Jews of the sect of the Therapeutae mentioned by Philo, celibacy was an essential article. So that there is every probability of the convent system having been introduced into Europe from Western India, through the medium of Egypt. If however celibacy had been the only point of resemblance between the Catholic and Buddhist systems, we might have supposed that the idea of it had originated independently in the East and the West. There are however other points of resemblance, and one of these that of confession before Lent, of such a nature that we can hardly suppose it to have had an independent origin in both regions. The only proof of its existence among the Buddhist, it is true, is a portion of a cave-inscription found at Kenery, and lately decyphered by the Rev. Dr Stevenson, in which the same word used by the Jains of the present day for the confessional, is applied to the practice of the Buddhists; and in no Buddhist country, does it hold its ground at the present day. Among the Jains however, whose general principles are the same, and who differ only in inferior points, it still maintains its hold on the population. We think then that this is one instance in which there has been a borrowing, and that it was the West that appropriated what had its origin in the East. Mr. Huc whose work is noticed in another column mentions also the similarity of the Grand Lama of Thibet to the Pope, and the correspondence of the dress of the Lamas with that of the Roman Bishops, and he thinks these and all the other points of resemblance, have been borrowed in later times from Romish Missionaries. He grounds this on a tradition of a famous Lama named Tsong-Kaba, whom the Mongoleans relate introduced many changes, and was instructed in these by a Lama from the west, who died before he had fully initiated his disciple into his system. Giving all weight to this tradition, to explain some minor points of dress it will never account for the main points of resemblance first spoken of; and with all due deference to Mr. Huc we see no more connection between the Pope, and the Grand Lama than between him, and the Caliph of Bagdad or Melchisedec, or any one else of those who in the world have united supreme temporal and spiritual power. However we may be mistaken, and although the Pope, while allowing others to call him "our Lord God the Pope" and hence equal to the Grand Lama, hitherto has contented himself with the title of Vicegerent of God on earth, yet the time may come, when he shall have learned his lesson perfectly, and stand forth in the plenitude of his power, not as a Vicegerent, but proclaiming himself to be "above all Gods and all that is worshipped." The Grand Lama is professedly no less than the all perfect omniscient Being of his system, and since a Romish Missionary compares the Pope to him, Protestants may well take warning. We are constantly hearing that the Pope is tottering on his throne, and kept up by foreign bayonets. Tottering Neros, Domitians, and Diocletians have shed more precious Christian blood, than more firmly seated tyrants.

AMONG the addresses delivered at the recent anniversaries of our Religious Societies we listened to that of the Lord Bishop of Bombay with perhaps the largest measure of interest. This was not owing to the eloquence of the speaker, although his Lordship expresses himself fluently and well; nor to the historical and geographical details—all very lucidly conveyed—regarding the Church of England Missions in various parts of the world. We were interested, because of the clear and pointed declaration which the Bishop gave of his sentiments regarding the state of religion in Western India. We watched for an expression of opinion on this subject last year; but the Bishop had then but recently arrived among us, and he prudently refrained from committing himself on a subject on which he was but imperfectly informed.

Briefly given; the sentiment which his Lordship expressed regarding Western India was, that nothing had surprised him more—nothing had pained him more, than the coldness and indifference to Missionary labour which he had witnessed in our Christian community. The professing Christian society of Bombay seemed, as a general rule, perfectly careless on the subject.

Is the opinion correct? is the condemnation just? Let our readers look around them and consider. One thing is plain. They who are known to the public as warm friends of Missions may be counted by units rather than tens. Bombay is said to be noted for its liberality, and liberal in schemes of amusement it is, liberal it may be said to be in some schemes of philanthropy; but the subscription lists of all our religious societies are in a high degree disheartening. The advocacy of our religious institutions at their anniversaries has become a cold official sort of thing, and confined mainly to ministers of the gospel; we have few or no laymen among us to take the part which at home the noblest of the land—the Shaftesburys, Chichesters, and Argyles—deem themselves honoured in being asked to advocate with their best eloquence. The only interest in Missions which some professedly religious men evince is to find fault with all existing plans, and then wait in patient expectation of some golden scheme realising all dreams of Utopian perfection: *that* they will support, when it is properly laid before them. Are we too severe in an estimate? We were struck by a remark which fell from the Rev. Mr. Hume at a meeting of the Bible Society, which shows that in unprejudiced quarters a similar conclusion has been come to. The Rev. gentleman mentioned that he had recently had a conversation with one of the best educated Natives in Western India—one of those who mixed most freely among Europeans,—and that that Native gentleman had said that he had been perfectly astonished at the terms in which Europeans spoke of Christianity and Missions to the Heathen. We are aware that there are Europeans among us—more numerous than many think—who have greedily imbibed the poisonous draught supplied by such men as Emerson, Parker, Froude, and Carlyle; and that to them Christianity is an offence, and Missions, as the most active embodiment of its spirit, gall and wormwood; but we believe it was not solely to them that the remark applied, but to men who call themselves Christians, and attend—at least occasionally—on Christian ordinances.

We are hardly prepared to state the reason of this indifference to the cause of Christ, in Bombay. We have been sometimes disposed to attribute it to the larger intermingling of European and Native society at this Presidency than exists in other parts of India, and the mutual compliments, and mutual concessions, which are made in consequence,—so that the Native community is here less Heathen, and the European community less Christian, than in other places. We often hear that the Heathenism of Bombay is, in many of its manifestations, half Christianized; alas! that in some of its manifestations our Christianity should be half Heathenized. Some people act as if they were particularly anxious to establish a *juste milieu* betwixt the two.

We do not for a moment despond because of this icy atmosphere. It was deemed base in a Roman citizen even in thickest perils to despair of the fortunes of the Republic; it would be worse than treason in a Christian to forget that the cause of Missions is the cause of God, and that, however protracted the conflict, the victory is sure. We only pity those who, calling themselves Christians, forego their high calling and highest honour, and so far as they can, retard the bright consummation when India shall be the Lord's.

In the mean time, we can trace from time to time in other quarters, if not in high places immediately around ourselves, something like a growing conviction that the great debt we owe to India is the Gospel of Christ, as the foundation and cement of all society, and the sole hope for a world to come. In a recent able article on the progress of British power in India during the last century, which we find in the *Friend of India*, the lofty record of the exploits of British valour has its fitting lesson attached in an earnest exhortation to Christian England to bethink herself of the reason why she has been thus exalted over the the barbaric dynasties of the East. We have also been greatly cheered to see Sir Henry Pottinger, the Governor of Madras, attend a recent examination of a Missionary Institution and publicly express his joy that the youth of India are eager to peruse the sacred scriptures. His Excellency spoke as follows at the examination of the Free Church Mission Schools.

"Mr. Anderson, I came here this evening with

great expectations, and I am glad to say that those expectations have been far surpassed. I am perfectly satisfied with the proficiency of your boys, both in the Scriptures and other branches of their studies. The Bible is the book of God, and I am glad to find that it is most *enthusiastically received* by the natives. It is a book that shows the path of life. I shall not be here next year to witness the further progress of the boys, but I assure you that the well-being of the Institution will always be dear to my heart. The monitors and other Gentlemen who took a part in examination, are all entitled to praise, and I hope you will convey to the boys and others labouring with you, my best wishes for their success."

The attendance of a Governor at the examination of Missionary Institutions is not a new thing, even in Bombay. Twice at least did we see Sir George Arther attend at such times, and on both occasions he spoke as a Christian man regarding his own faith and the necessities of India. But other days succeeded; men in high places denounced all Missionary effort,—they diffused around them to some extent their own anti-Christian sentiments; and to this andother causes is due that cold and freezing atmosphere of which the Bishop of Bombay so sorrowfully and so justly complains, and which awakens the astonishment, aye and the contempt, of the better informed among the Heathen themselves. For nothing, in the eyes of the Natives, is more absurd, more wicked, or more despicable, than for a man to be ashamed of the religion he professes—than for a Christian to be ashamed of Christ, His cross and His commandment.

REVIEW.

Souvenirs d'un voyage dans la Tartarie, le Thibet, et la Chine par M. Huc, *Pretre Missionaire de la congregation de Saint Lazare* Paris. 1850.

The very interesting Volumes of which we have given the title above, have only lately fallen into our hands. There is an English translation, which however we have not seen. Mr. Huc and another priest of the name of Gabat left Macao in 1844, travelled through part of China and Mongolia to Lassa, the Capital of Thibet, for the purpose of establishing a Mission at the Head quarters of Buddhism in the North; and in these Volumes we have an interesting account of their journey, of their labours and successes, and of their expulsion from Thibet through the Chinese Commissioner Lin, contrary to the desire of the Thibetan authorities. As consistent Protestants it may perhaps be deemed necessary that we should find fault with every thing that comes from Rome, good and bad. Such whole sale condemnations however betray a weak mind, a mind incapable of discerning the true distinction between truth and error. "By their fruits," says our Saviour, "ye shall know them." It is by the fruits of the Romish system in Europe that we condemn it. We condemn it at Rome, in Ireland, in Belgium, in Hungary, and in Florence; because it is opposed to the education of the people, and to the word of God; but wherever we see a Romish priest, zealous in teaching the people the truths of the Bible, we bid him God speed, though we may esteem him but partially enlightened, and still holding many errors. If he holds the head, and loves the Lord Jesus in sincerity, we love him. It is true that thus we subject ourselves to the censure of many brethren, who think that by admitting any good thing can come out of Rome, we thereby strengthen Romanists in their false system, and also give a handle to latitudinarians to say all religions are alike; but such censors should remember that we and they have not the disposing of the affairs of the world, or things would probable be very differently arranged; we should either make Romanism so bad that none would be deceived by its speciousness, or destroy it altogether; but supreme wisdom decides differently, and there are now, and will be to the very last, some of God's people in the mystic Babylon, to whom at the last moment the warning will be addressed, "come out of her my people, that ye be not partakers of her plagues." It is not for as to search the heart, and to say that the privations and sufferings of a Xavier, were not endured from love to Christ, or that all the sufferings of the Romish Missionaries in China were no better than those of blind zealots, or India fakeers. We know from high authority that it is possible for a man to give his body to be burut while destitute of Christian love, but the charity which "hopeth all things," leads us to ascribe the best motives we can to acts of suffering and self-denial. The privations and sufferings endured by Mr. Huc and his companion in traversing, in the beginning of winter, the mountains to the north east of Lassa, are plainly but affectingly described, and those who wish to become acquainted with an interesting country, and to have a graphic view of Tartar life, cannot do better than consult this work. The relation of Buddhism to Christianity is one of the important subjects, touched on, to which we have directed attention in another column. Meanwhile we may say that we highly approve of the plan adopted by Mr. Huc in leading the minds of the Tartars to the knowledge of the truth, by first placing before them in their own tongue, interesting Scripture narratives, instead of engaging in controversial discussions, only fit for those whose minds have been cultivated and enlightened; we cannot however say that we admire the display which was made in Lassa of a crucifix, to awe the rude and superstitious minds of the Thibetans. We have our fears about the two converts introduced to us, one of whom is described as being exceedingly elated on receiving a money present, and the other as absorbed in devotion to the crucifix, and we should have wished they had been of a different character, and more conformed to the image of the Saviour, whose doctrine they professed to embrace.

In describing Buddhism the most singular feature exhibited among the Mongolians, and Thibetans is, that Buddha always remains among them in a human form. In Ceylon and other Buddhist nations, the priests pretend to no higher rank than servants, and worshippers of Buddha, but in Thibet and Tartary, according to Mr. Huc, "a living Buddha exist in great numbers, and are at the head of all the most important Buddhist monasteries." The election and instalment of these living Buddhas he thus describes. "When a Grand Lama has returned, that is to say has died, it is not reckoned a subject of grief among the Lamas. They do not abandon themselves to sorrow and mourning, since every body knows that the *Shaberon* is soon about to re-appear. This apparent death is but the commencement of a new existence, and but another link added to the infinite and uninterrupted chain of successive lives; is in reality only a regeneration. While the Saint is in his chrysalis state his disciples are in a condition of the greatest anxiety about finding out the place where their master is again to assume a human body. If they see a rainbow they regard this as a sign sent to aid them in their search. Every body then devotes himself to prayer, and while the widowed monastery is engaged in this exercise, a chosen few consult the *Churchan*, a famous diviner who knows things hid from the generality of mankind.... ..... When the diviner has had the whole matter explained to him, he recites certain prayers, consults certain books of divination, and at last pronounces his oracles, during which time the Tartars that have come to consult him, remain on their bended knees. "Your great Lama," says he "has returned to life in Thibet at such a distance from your monastery." The Mongols on hearing this oracle, return full of joy to announce to the Lamas of their monastery the happy tidings."

Some times, it is also stated, the Buddha declares himself, and a Tartar child pronounces with his own mouth that he, his Grand Lama of such or such a monastery. The king or his son, the nobles, and many of the principal persons of the place set out for the place indicated to bring their regenerated Lama to his old habitation. When they come to him they subject him to trial, and putting down a number of tea cups ask, which is his, and among a number of prayer books ask him to pick out his own. If he succeeds, which though but a boy of five years old, he generally does, he is universally acknowledged as a living Buddha, and carried off in triumph to be installed in his former abode. The author after admitting that there may be sometimes trickery in all this adds; "We believe however that often on the one part and the other, things are transacted with simplicity and good faith. After the investigation we have made in reference to this subject, it appears to us from the testimony of persons worthy of the greatest confidence that we ought not to class these coincidences among the illusions and prejudices of the vulgar. A purely human philosophy will reject all these facts it is true, and ascribe them to the chicane of the Lamas. As for us Catholic Missionaries we believe that the Great liar, who deceived our first parents in Paradise carries on his system of imposition, and that he who could sustain Simon the magician in the air, can at this day speak to men by the mouths of an infant, in order to sustain the faith of his worshippers." If the author is right in this conclusion, then the Catholic Church must be able to perform greater miracles before the Tartars can be converted to the faith, as in all the Scriptural instances where demoniacal miracles are indicated, there were messengers of God, capable of performing still greater wonders, and thus counteracting their effect.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

TREES AT IMAMPOOR.

Sirs,—I wish to draw your notice to a bargain lately concluded on the part of Government, which unless speedily reserved, will be a serious injury to travellers.

The Bungalow at Imampoor, one stage beyond Ahmednuggur is at present surrounded by a grove of trees, which affords shade and shelter to the traveller, and to the escort and servants of European officers and others. This grove has been recently sold by the Civil authorities at Ahmdnuggur to a native, for the sum of 110 Rupees; and unless publicity prevents the barbarous act, these few trees, will be speedily sacrificed for less than their valuet firewood, to the great detrement and discomfort of many *an injured and indignant Traveller.*

SELECTIONS.

EVANGELICAL TEMPERANCE.

(From the Bombay Temperance Repository.)

At the last Annual Meeting of the "Poona Association for the promotion of Temperance on Christain principle," an admirable Lecture was delivered by the Rev. W. Clarkson on the subject of Evangelical Temperance. Though well worthy of publication in a separate form, this lecture is too long for our pages. From the extracts here given, an idea of its character may be formed. The introduction is as follows:—

"The evils of Intemperance may be considered from two points of view,—the physical and moral.

"The intemperate man may be regarded as *sinning* against *his own body* and estate, that is as violating the laws of his own phisical being and circumstances, or as sinning against *his soul*, thereby infriging the *highest moral laws* of God's Government. It is true that these phisical and moral evils, owing to the complex character of man's constitution and of human society, solve themselves often times into one another so as scarcely to be separable and viewed as apart, but there are nevertheless some bold distinctive lines which manifestly separate their spheres.

"The physical evils have already received due attention. From the press and platform are to be heared the most appalling descriptions of the physical miseries entailed by the intemperate man on himself and others. We have also the most impressive of all descriptions, and the most powerful of all sermons, the actual sight of these miseries. We have seen for ourselves the wretched sufferer fainting and trembling and tortured under Delirium Tremens; we hear his dying cry 'Give me drink; drink;"—we have seen him die as a fool dieth,—unhonored and unregretted, as one who had ceased to be reckoned amongst men before he had been translated from them. We have seen left behind him a destitute family, the mother of which was made a widow before her husband died, and the children rendered fatherless ere they were literally bereft of their parent.

The path of the drunkard on earth is one of misery and destruction; its course lies over his own ruined health, blighted reputation, blasted hopes, lacerated feelings and broken hearts. It is a rapid transit to the grave,—a suicidal hasting to eternity.

We see all these things. They become part of the daily or weekly history of our fellow countrymen, and because we see we *feel* them,—and from the awful facts with which we are cognizant we draw our arguments and exhortations to deter others from intemperance.

But if such be the power of the *physical* argument with its relations only to perishable flesh and blood and to the mere interest of time, what must be, in regard to the professed Christian, the force of the *moral* argument;—which founded on the deep basis of the evangelical truth, views man as the workmanship of God;—possessor of an imperishable nature and withal redeemed by an infinate price? If we can gather reasons to deter men from intemperance, gathered from their relations to their fellowmen—may we not also gather them from their more intimate and solemn relation to God? And if earth's miseries of body and estate are fittingly presented to his view to hinder him from his course, with what emphatic propriety may we reveal the miseries to which intemperance exposes his soul, and unfold that destruction of his spiritual being which if unchecked, this vice will sooner or later accomplish?

This evening therefore we propose to pass by the *physical* and take up the *moral* argument,—knowing that it has a height and depth, breadth and length, which we shall do well to try to compass.

We desire to present Evangelical Temperance, I. In its nature; II. In its obligations; III. In its Sanctions:—its blessings and curses.

The following is a part of what was said under the first of these heads:—

We would define Evangelical Temperance, in its application to articles productive of intoxication, to consist of restraint in the use of such things, either as regards quantity or quality, as injure the functions of the animal or spiritual economy;—in plain

language,—which do any kind of injury to the body or soul.

To illustrate,—would any particular thing whether taken in large or small quantity,—at distant intervals or so proximate as to constitute a habit,—from mere unconcerned deference to custom, or from the tyrannic, irresistible power of appetite,—injure the body; would it weaken any of its functions, deprive it of aught of its natural vigour, disorder any of its parts,—disturb it in any of its harmonies,—vitiate any of its processes and so impair its healthfulness;—the temperate man would *avoid* it.

Neither need a man in order to be convicted of intemperance, according to the principles laid down, be what is called *a drunkard*. Viewed in the light of Scripture, many are drunkards whom the world calls temperate.

There are some whose *bodies* are never drunken, whose *minds* may be said to be always drunken; who do not fail to carry their bodies erect but whose souls are always moved from their proper centre;—who move through society, and that perhaps in its holiest form—a Christian Church—without exciting its apprehensions or arousing its indignation;—whose frames never rock and reel; whose passions are never roused to frenzy;—whose consciousness and self-possession are never wholly lost;—who nevertheless, for all moral purposes, are *drunkards*. The course of such, for a long time perhaps ambiguous and exciting only the observation of some more discriminating than the rest,—so specious as never to have led to their expulsion from the Lord's table which they dared to desecrate, has at last suddenly revealed itself to the surprise and distress of the Church in the fearful form of Delirium Tremens. That awful judgment, which God seems to have appointed as the public exponent of a man's hidden course, has been the first thing to reveal at once and for ever the painted hypocrite or the wretched self-deluded and self-betrayed professor. "Spots are these in our feasts of charity."

It is too common amongst us to measure intemperance by its manifest and speedy results rather than by its own intrinsic nature as though we knew virtue and vice only by their ultimate consequences and must await the development of years to arrive at the conclusion whether aught is good or bad.

From what is said under the third head we extract the following just and forcible views. The way in which the follies and sins of the drunkard are described as visited upon his children through successive generations is well fitted to awaken interest:—

Consider the effect of intemperance on moral and spiritual character. Intemperance is not like the staint of a dye like the spot of leprosy. As this goes on and on, and on till it covers the whole surface of the body, so the other spreads its corruption over the whole soul. No man can be intemperate even in the slightest degree and retain goodness of character. This is linked in close intimacy with other sins. For instance, when was an intemperate man a *truthful* man? Not to go to the lower ranks of life which furnish us confirmed liars from the ranks of the intemperate,—look at the solemn case of the refined and intellectual Coleridge. Read his painful confession of lies told under the influence of opium and for the sake of obtaining opium, humiliating to himself and to humanity in general and showing us that this sin does not abide *alone*. This view of moral evil of the intemperance is perfectly overwhelming, when we consider the great principle of the mutual reciprocity of cause and effect, whereby on one hand every act of intemperance depraves the moral character, and on the other, the depravity of the moral character increases the tendency to acts of intemperance.—Every cup drunk in deference to a vicious appetite weakens the moral powers, obstructs the moral sense and deadens the moral feeling; and this vicious effect only increases the susceptibilities of renewed vicious action. Thus the man seems afterwards in his whole being "set on fire of hell."—The multiplying power of evil in this as well as other forms is beyond computation. It is appalling. A former devoted advocate of the Temperance cause, now departed to glory, called this principle "The everlasting circles of the Almighty." See a most valuable essay with this title, by the late Venerable Archdeacon Jeffries, in the O. C. Spectator. I would suggest that it be reprinted and extensively circulated. They are indeed in the strictest sense everlasting circles, whereby God makes sin its own average, not merely by the physical or mental sufferings it produces but in a way still more terrible,—by enlarging its own being—increasing its own energies and extending its own range. How immensely important to remember that *sin as a principle has no tendency to destroy itself*. As an *agent*, it may destroy the physical frame on which for a while it is allowed to expend its power.

The vice of intemperance may produce organic disease—inflame the blood, suspend important functions, and at length stop the main spring of the whole, consigning the body to death before its time. *But it cannot in doing so destroy itself.* Sin may break up ten thousand material fabrics which may be for a while a material substance whereon to act, but in all this ruin and havoc, it finds the materials of its own life and support. It is for ever in its law and rule, as a principle, indifinitely progressive.

And it is this consideration which presents us with an infinite motive to hate and avoid sin, and at the same time displays an infinate element of woe in the circumstances and destinies of the wicked after death.

2.—Another portion of the curse which rests on intemperance is the hereditary transmission of physical and moral viciousness.

I know that here I am treading on delicate ground. But that ground is nevertheless firm enough for us to take up a position. So closely, in man's constitution are the physical and moral united to each other, and so intimately are both connected in the individual offspring with the parent that the germ of the physical appetite and the weakness of the whole moral sense would both seem to be developed in the child of the drunkard.—We do not speak dogmatically nor seek to define with accuracy, but we would say that the statistics which have been presented on this subject from various sources, would seem to warrant the conclusion that the drunkard bequeaths not only a diseased organization to his hapless children, but in a peculiar degree a defective moral system. The taint in some mysterious and more or less definite form *goes down*; the *virus* diffuses itself through another generation, and, as though it were not enough that the guilty person himself should the object of scorn and reprobation *on earth*, as though it were not enough that he should carry with him at death a fearfully corrupted nature with the sundry elements of evil rendered intense by practice and prepared to expend themselves with renewed energy beyond the grave;—he leaves behind him in the monuments of his own children's vitiated constitutions and depraved tendencies the perpetual remembrancers of his own guilt. By a terrible retribution which Temperance, frequently and systamatically violeted, inflicts upon her wronger, the man's vicious habit becomes chronicled in the very countenances of his children and reveals itself in the opening habits and developing character.

The drunkard's sins it is true *go before him to Judgment*;—they are sent thither by those whom he has wronged on earth,—by the tears and cries of his neglected family, by the loud outcries of outraged society, and by the general indignation of humanity insulted in his person; but they also *remain behind him*, to testify even to generations to come, the viciousness of his earthly career, and bid all men who have here any pity for their children to beware of the first violation of temperance Thus the drunkard has witnesses against him *before God*,—his evil works,—and he has witnessed against him *on earth*—his own family.

3.—The consummation of the curse of Intemperance and that to which the other curses physical and moral have significant reference, and of which they seem to forestal the period is "that the drunkard shall not inherit the kingdom of God." This is the direct statement of Scripture and therefore needs no proof, but were a proof, or even illustration of the truth desired,—something that would enable the mind to bring it more *home*,—and to realize it more fully, surely the following considerations would have weight.

1.—The drunkard would not *desire* to enter the kingdom of God.

Assuming that he would possess the vitiated appetite,—an idea which even the philosophers and poets of Greece and Rome conceived regarding the dead in their disembodied form, and which we imagine has in itself sufficient probability for us to proceed upon, especially taken in connection with the fact that man's body will rise again,—heaven would be no heaven to him. The intemperate man cannot spend a day in happiness with all that is good and virtuous and holy even on earth; he can only be happy when his carnal appetite is gratified. How much less could he enjoy himself in heaven!

Various other consideration having been urged, the Lecture concludes with an earnest application of the subject.

BENGAL.

THE FACTORY SWELLED TO A KINGDOM; THE KINGDOM SWELLED TO AN EMPIRE.

In another portion of this number we have recorded the annexation of the Kingdom of Pegu to the British territories, and we embrace the occasion thus afforded us of taking a very brief retrospective survey of the miraculous growth of the British empire in India. In 1752, we were in possession of three factories, and twenty square miles of territory, which we held by sufferance. At the close of 1852, we are the sovereigns of all India, and not a shot is fired in it without our permission; we rule our 650,000 square miles, and a population little short of a hundred millions. There is no instance in authentic history of the establishment of so magnificent a dominion within so short a space of time. The Roman empire even at the period of its largest expansion fell short of the dimensions of British India, and the Romans were more than two hundred years in completing it. The Romans, moreover, after the first Carthaginian war, went forward steadily and deliberately to the conquest of the world, and, as kingdom after kingdom was added to their territories, the senate granted triumphs to the victorious Generals, and they moved up the Via Sacra, with captive kings, and the spoils of nations in their train. The British empire in the East, on the contrary, has been expanded in spite of the solemn prohibition of our senate, and every fresh addition to it has called forth a burst of national indignation. The Governor General who enlarged our boundaries, could seldom be certain whether his proceedings would bring him a vote of thanks, or an impeachment.

In 1756, the little commercial settlement of Calcutta, with its hundred and forty rusty soldiers, was attacked by fifty thousand men, under the youthful tyrant who had just succeeded to the throne of the sage Aliverdy Khan. The town was taken and sacked, and a large body of our countrymen perished in the black hole; all our out-factories were destroyed, and the Nabob congratulated himself on having rooted out the English for ever from Bengal. Clive came up from Madras with a handful of European troops and *topasses*, recovered the town, defeated the Nabob, and constrained him to make peace on terms of his own dictation. Within two months, however, he was taught the lesson, which every succeeding transaction has confirmed, that treaties made by a native prince are maintained only till they can be violated with impunity. Clive felt that as soon as as he returned with his troops to Madras, the Nabob would march down a second time upon Calcutta, with the powerful aid of the French at Chandernagore, with whom he was intriguing. Contrary to the express wishes of the Nabob, Clive, therefore, attacked and captured Chandernagore, and it was after this second achievement on the plains of Bengal that he uttered the memorable sentence: "We cannot stop here.' He perceived that as we had established ourselves by force, so we must maintain our position by the same means. Clive discovered that the Nabob had entered upon fresh intrigues with the French General Bessy, and the Mahrattas on the Coast, and he determined to anticipate these designs, and boldly marched up towards Moorshedabad with his handful of soldiers, gained the battle of Plassey,—which placed the two opulent provinces of Bengal and Behar, equal in size to the whole of England, at our mercy,—and made them over to another Nabob of his own creation. This extraordinary revolution, which so completely altered the politics of India, was the work of six months. We thus became a formidable military power in Hindoostan, at a time when the old Mogul empire was broken up, and Hindoo and Mahomedan chieftains were alike anxious to grasp the imperial sceptre. It was natural that they should regard with extreme jealousy the introduction of a rival European power; and circumstances from the very beginning placed us in a state of antagonism to every native chief who was a candidate for power. Eight years after the battle of Plassey, Clive returned to Calcutta, as chief, and took over the sovereignty of the two provinces of Bengal and Behar, and placed the Nabob on the pension establishment. He had no sooner made them British possessions than he made up his mind that England should for ever remain content with them, and declared emphatically that the British dominions in India

and he denounced the folly of the man who should venture to overstep them. Actuated by this principle, he gave back the province of Oude to the Nabob, after it had fairly fallen to us by the right of conquest. But a higher power, before whom 'strong man is as tow, and the maker of it as a spark' had decreed that we were *not* to stop there. For eight years after Clive had thus, as he supposed, fixed the boundaries of our Eastern dominions, we continued at peace, and abstained from all interference in the affairs of the native powers. In 1772, Warren Hastings, the political disciple of Clive, succeeded to the Governorship of Bengal, and fully adopted his views regarding the impolicy of enlarging our dominions, or extending our engagements, yet he was constrained in that year to enter upon the Rohilla war, to defend our ally, the Nabob of Oude, from the aggressions of the Mahrattas and Rohillas, well knowing that if they were once allowed to overrun and establish themselves in Oude, there would be no farther security for Bengal and Behar. From this Rohillah war however, we gained no territory ; but four years after, contrary to the advice of Mr. Hastings,—then become Governor General— the majority of the Council took the provinces of Benares and Ghazeepore from the Nabob of Oude, as the condition of acknowleding him the successor to his father's throne. But notwithstanding the pacific tendency of Hasting's policy, he found that our position in India could be maintained only by the sword, that the constant machinations of the native princes required the most prompt and vigorous exertions, and that we must either be prepared to stand forth as the first military power in India, or quit the country. In 1776, he found himself involved in hostilities with the Mahrattas at Poona, and despatched Col. Goddard with a force across the peninsula, though every inch of the road was unknown to us. Scindia's hostility constrained him to march an army into the states of that chieftain, and the hitherto impregnable fortress of Gwalior was captured with such skill and gallantry, as to convince that ruler of the necessity of disciplining his battalions after the European model, which led him to engage French Generals in his service, and thus rendered the management of our Indian empire still more complicated. Hyder Ali's irruption into the Carnatic, and the appearance of a hostile camp under the very walls of Madras, obliged Mr. Hastings to put forth all his strength for the relief of that Presidency. These various expeditions inseparable from the position we had attained in India, from which we could not descend, and the incessant attempts of the country powers to subvert our authority, exhausted the treasury in India, and created the highest dissatisfaction among the public authorities in England, who attributed them solely to the ambition of Mr Hastings. He was represented as anxious "to rival the fame of Tamerlane and Aurungzebe," and the strongest disposition was manifested terminate all farther interference with the independent princes of India, and to remain content with Bengal and Behar. In 1782, the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Dundas, voted that Mr. Hastings had brought great calamities on India and enormous expenses on the Company. In 1784, Mr. Dundas became President of the Board of Control, which Mr. Pitt had established, and to which the political power hitherto exercised by the Court of Directors was transferred, and with the view of putting a stop to all fresh wars and all farther encrease of our eastern possessions, the House of Commons, at his instance, voted that "to pursue schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India was contrary to the wish, the honor and policy of the British nation," and this was adopted as the fundamental principle of the new system of administration, which commenced in 1784. But there was a power behind the Parliament of of Great Britain, however omnipotent it is deemed, greater than the Parliament itself. ought never to be extended beyond their limits, India remained in a state of peace only for six years. In 1790, Tippoo Sultan attacked our ally, the Raja of Travancore ; Lord Cornwallis remonstrated, but, meeting with no satisfaction commenced hostilities with the Sultan and stripped him of one-half his dominions, which were divided between the Company and its allies. With the "wish, the honor, and policy" resolution still on its books, the House of Commons voted by a large majority that the war was founded on policy and justice, and the thanks of the two Houses were presented to the Marquis. In 1799, Lord Wellesley was forced into a second war with Tippoo, which terminated in his death, and the annexation of the greater portion of his dominions to the British territories, and Parliament having now thrown overboard the "wish, honor, and policy" resolution, unanimously voted to its thanks to the Governor General. Then came the absorption of the Carnatic, the conquests in the Dooab obtained from the Maharattas, and the cessions said to have been wrung from the Nabob of Oude, by which Lord Wellesley doubled the dimensions of the British empire in India. But the Court of Directors sighed over these conquests,—which yet they shewed no disposition to relinquish,—and thus recorded their lamentations: "the territories which we have lately acquired under those treaties, under others of a similar kind, and by conquest, are of so vast and extensive a nature.....that we cannot take a view of our situation, without being seriously impressed with the wisdom and necessity of that solemn declaration of the legislature 'that to pursue schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India, are measures repugnant to the wish, the honor and the policy of the nation.'" But in what light did the Parliament itself now view the "solemn declaration" it had passed twenty-five years before? These territorial acquisitions became the subject of Parliamentary investigation, and it was proposed to impeach Lord Wellesly at the bar of the House of Lords, in that he, "being actuated by unjustifiable ambition, and love of power, had formed schemes of aggrandisement and acquisition of territory, in direct opposition to the established policy of the East India Company,—and that he had thereby affixed a lasting stigma and reproach on the British name and character, and contributed to destroy all confidence in the moderation, justice, and good faith of the British Government of India." The resolution was indignantly rejected, and a vote of approbation of his conduct was carried by an overwhelming majority, there being only nineteen votes against it.

Among those who most vehemently denounced the additions which Lord Wellesley had made to the British empire in India, was the Earl of Moira. Six years after he had delivered this opinion, he was himself appointed Governor General, and he had not been a twelvemonth in India before he found himself involved in hostilities with the Nepaulese, which terminated in another accession of territory. Two years after, the depredations of the Pindarries, and the treachery of the four Maharatta Chiefs of Poona and Nagpore, of Indore and Gwallior, obliged him to take the field, with an army of ninety thousand men, a force larger than any which had ever been assembled by any of his predecessors. The Pindarries were extinguished, the Mahratta power was finally and irrevocably broken, and our territories were again enlarged, to a most magnificent extent. The thanks of Parliament were voted by acclamation, and the king granted him a step in the peerage, and he who, as Earl of Moira had denounced the expansion of our dominions, as Marquis of Hastings proclaimed that the Indus was to be considered our boundary in future. He was followed by the mild and pacific Lord Amherst, devoid of every spark of martial ambition. He had scarcely reached the shores of India when he found a Burmese war on his hands, which cost ten millions sterling, and ended in giving us the whole of Assam, and Arracan, and the Tenasserim provinces, and brought new races and new languages within the circle of our expanding empire. Even the unwarlike Lord William Bentinck, bent only on cultivating the arts of peace, and of pursuing schemes of retrenchment and improvement, was constrained to annex the principality of Coorg.

Then came Lord Auckland, gentle and peace loving almost to a fault, but the intrigues of Russia led him across the Indus, into regions known to us only by name. Seventy years before, Clive had declared that we must never look beyond the Curumnussa, which was in all time to come to be the permanent boundary of our eastern possessions. In Lord Auckland's time, we saw our influence established in the steps of Tartary, and a British officer conducting Russian captives, released by British interest, from Khiva to Petersburg. But our progress beyond the Indus was checked, and we buried a force of thirteen thousand men in the snows of Affghanistan, and laid the foundation of future wars in India, by the shock which the prestige of our invincibility had thus received. Lord Ellenborough came out as he said to "restore tranquillity to both banks of the Indus;—in a word to give peace to Asia; to create a surplus revenue, and to emulate the magnificent benevolence of the Mahomedan emperors in the great works of public improvement." But all these good intentions, with which he paved the London Tavern, were given to the winds on his arrival in India. One of his first acts was to stop the progress of the great Ganges Canal, and divert the funds allotted for it into a military channel. The mode in which he restored tranquillity to both banks of the Indus was to declare the whole of Scinde annexed to the British dominions. In the second winter of his reign, he extinguished the power of Scindia, and would have marched to Lahore in the succeeding winter if the Court of Directors had not recalled him. Then was Sir Henry Hardinge chosen as his successor, with the strictest injunction to yield obedience to the orders of the Court of Directors, above all things to avoid these horrid wars, and in every respect to pursue a course the reverse of that of his predecessor. He came out to sheathe the sword, and he maintained his pacific policy for just sixteen months at no small risk to the safety of the empire. "I wont go to war with the Sikhs" was ever uppermost on his lips; so the Sikhs went to war with him, and poured sixty thousand of their ablest and most ferocious warriors across the Sutledge to spread devastation over our territories. Lord Hardinge was constrained, in spite of his London vows, to collect an army, and roll back the tide of invasion, after which he felt the farther necessity of dismembering the Punjab, and adding the Sikh territories south of the Sutledge, and the rich province of Jullunder, to our dominion. In less than four years, he also retired from India, declaring that there would not be a shot fired for the next seven years. Lord Dalhousie landed at Calcutta in 1848, and received the pacific assurance which his predecessor had bequeathed to him, but the flames of war were again kindled in the Punjab in less than three months, and before he had been fifteen months in the saddle, the whole of the Punjab was declared to be British territory. Two years and a half were then devoted to the organization of an administration for these new acquisitions, and even the least sanguine were led to predict that the wars of the British empire in India had ceased, that every enemy was at our feet, and that we might now look forward to a season of tranquillity, which would afford us leisure for the improvement of our institutions. In the midst of these pacific pursuits, Lord Dalhousie was suddenly called down to the metropolis from the northern

extremity of our territories, to meet a new crisis which had arisen in the Burmese empire. He came down with double speed, with the "most solemn" determination to avoid a war, if war could be avoided without a compromise of that national dignity, the maintenance of which is one of the greatest safeguards of the British empire in the East. The fatuity of the Burmese authorities precipitated hostilities, and the old kingdom of Pegu has been involuntarily and reluctantly added to our empire, and our career in Eastern Asia has begun. The extreme reluctance of Lord Dalhousie to enter upon a contest with the Burmese, is important as affording the most recent confirmation of the fact that the public authorities in India and in England are the mere instruments in the hands of a higher power for the accomplishment of objects not comprized in their intentions. From the battle of Plassey to the annexation of Pegu, the increase of our dominions in the East has known no interruption. Under the most vigorous and the most pacific, the ablest or the most ordinary of our local Governors, the same principle of expansion has been perpetually in a state of development. The empire has gone on increasing in spite of the votes of Parliament, and the sighs of the Court of Directors, and the vituperation of our patriots. The history of a century has now taught us that we can no more stop the growth of British dominion and influence in Asia than we can prevent the rising of the tide. It is time that the influential men of England should open their eyes to the true facts of the case, and cease to charge the increase of British dominion in the East to the impulse of ambition, and the lust of territorial aggrandisement. They cannot fail to perceive that in every instance in which fresh men have been sent out from England to correct the warlike tendencies of their predecessors, they have found themselves launched into a current they were utterly unable to stem, or even to resist, and that the most determined opponents of growth when in England have been the most unqualified annexationists in India. The battle of Plassey was the knell of every Asiatic dynasty; it was the beginning of a new era,—the establishment of the vigorous Anglo-Saxon race on the plains of Asia, destined in its irresistible career to subvert all the effete monarchies of the East, and to transfer their dominions and their influence to those who alone were qualified to introduce the invigorating principles of civilization, and to communicate the blessings of moral and religious knowledge. Every one—out of England—is now ready to acknowledge that the whole of Asia from the Indus to the sea of Ochotsk is destined to become the patrimony of that race which the Normans thought six centuries ago they had finally crushed, but which now stands at the head of European civilization. We are placed by the mysterious, but unmistakeable designs of Providence in command of Asia; and the people of England must not lay the flattering unction to their souls, that they can escape from the responsilities of this lofty and important position, by simply denouncing the means by which England has attained it. Be they fair, or be they foul, the responsibility is the same, and we are bound to give our best energies to the task of bestowing on the hundred millions who look up to us in the East with the eye of hope, the very best system of administration which a nation like England, foremost in arts in civilization, and in every religious privilege, can bestow.—*Friend of India, Jan.* 6.

DR. BALLANTYNE'S PUBLICATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE BENARES COLLEGE.

[*From the Calcutta Christian Observer for Jan.* 1853.]

In consequence of the kind and spontaneous interposition of J. Muir, Esq., Dr. Ballantyne has courteously favoured us with a List of these publications, accompanied by a note which, not being intended for the public, we are unable to communicate to our readers. Those who, like ourselves, have never seen the list before, will be surprised at the number and variety of the publications included in it, and feel constrained to admire the combination of industry, talent, and learning, by which they have been produced. It is true, that some of them are pamphlets of small size, and that several of the minor ones are incorporated in the larger volumes; but even with this drawback, there is abundant ground for admiration.

It will readily be perceived that the whole may be divided into two classes, viz. those which are interesting and useful both to European and to native scholars, and those which are interesting and useful to the latter only. Of this second class, it is not our intention to speak; but with reference to the former, we cannot help expressing our sincere regret that the light has been put under a bushel. The outlines of the Nyaya, the Sankhya, and the Vedanta philosophies, and all the "Aphorisms," as well as the "Laghu Kaumudi," and the "First Lessons in Sanscrit Grammar, according to Ollendorff's method," ought to be readily accessible to the public, instead of being stored up for the use of the Benares College only. The study of the philosophical systems of the Hindus is of great importance, not only to Missionaries, but also to all other persons, who are desirous of knowing what Hinduism really is; for unlike the philosophical systems of the West, those of India, owing to their great antiquity as well as to their singular accordance with the religion of the Hindus, have pervaded the national mind, and the effects of them are preceptible in the national character. The number of natives who are acquainted with all the technicalities of those systems, is certainly very small; but the moral and practical (why should we not add, the theoretical) maxims to which they lead, or on which they are based, may frequently be heard even from the lips of the most illiterate, and influence the conduct of all classes. Such, at least, is the case in Bengal, particularly with reference to Vedantism, which after all appears to be the truest exponent of genuine Hinduism; but the remark is partially applicable to the other systems also, and probably holds good in other provinces. To those who have to argue with Hindus, it must evidently be a great advantage, when they see the fruit of Hindu philosophy, to be acquainted with the tree on which it has grown. Hitherto the great obstacle in the way of studying the various systems of that philosophy, has been the want of trustworthy books. Colebrooke's Essays are known to very few individuals from personal inspection; most of those who are aware of their existence, are indebted for their scanty knowledge to report only. And if our own impression, derived from report only, be correct, those essays, although excellent as far as they go, are neither sufficiently full, nor sufficiently clear to afford satisfactory information. To attain clearness, must be difficult: for it cannot be easy to make that plain which is essentially obscure and intricate. From all that we have heard, we gather that Dr. Ballantyne's works on these subjects are quite as trustworthy as Colebrooke's Essays, whilst they are better adapted to those practical purposes, which we have in view. It is also to be expected that, being the result of more recent investigations, carried on under peculiarly favourable circumstances, they will be found considerably in advance of that point which Colebrooke had reached. We therefore earnestly entreat their learned Author to take the necessary measures for rendering them more easily accessible, than they now are, to European students, whether in Europe or in India.

List of Dr. Ballantyne's Publications for the Use of the Benares College.

1. English Primer,..... English.
2. Introduction to Logic,..... English.
3. Lectures on Chemistry,..... English
4. Outlines of Metaphysics,..... English.
5. Paraphrase of Macbeth [Shakespeare's] English
6. Aphorisms of the Nyaya, Part I. Sanskrit and English.
7. Aphorisms of the Vaiseshika, Part I. Sanskrit and English.
8. Bhasha Parichchheda and Siddhanta Muktavali, Part I. Sanskrit and English.
9. Elements of English Grammar, Sanskrit and English.
10. Laghu Kaumudi, Sanskrit Grammar Part I. Out of print, Sanskrit and English.
11. Ditto ditto. II. Sanskrit and English.
12. Ditto ditto. III. Ditto. Sanskrit and English.
13. Ditto ditto. I. ..... Sanskrit and Hindi.
14. Lectures on the Sub-divisions of Knowledge,* Part I. Sanskrit and English.
15. Ditto ditto ditto. II. Sanskrit and English.
16. Ditto ditto ditto. III. Sanskrit and English.
17. Ditto ditto ditto. IV. Sanskrit and English.
18. Outlines of Sanskrit Grammar, Sanskrit and Hindi.
19. Reprints for the Pandits, Part I. (Harris's Dialogue on Art)..... English.
20. Ditto ditto. II. (Arnott's Physics abridged) English.
21. Ditto ditto. III. (Selections from Mill and Whewell on Induction) English.
22. Ditto ditto. IV. Locke, Berkeley, and Hume compared. English.
23. Ditto ditto. V. Bacon's Novum Organum, with perpetual commentary. English.
24. Tarka Sangraha, (Nyaya Philosophy,) Sanskrit and English.
25. Tattwa Samasa (Sankhya Philosophy,) Sanskrit and English.
26. Vedanta Sara, (Vedanta Philosophy,) Sanskrit and English.
27. Aphorisms of the Mimansa, Part I. Sanskrit and English.
28. First Lessons in Sanskrit Grammar, (Ollendorff's method.,) Sanskrit and English.
92. Aphorisms of the Sankhya, Part I. Sanskrit and English
30. Lectures on the Nyaya Philosophy, (including Tarka Sangraha,) Sanskrit and English.
31. Hitopadesa [1st Book]..... Hindi.
32. Sketch of Operations in the Benares Sanskrit College..... English.
33. Yoga Aphorisms,..... Sanskrit and English.
34. Synopsis of Science, Part I. (with the "Sketch of Operations" as a Preface,) Sanskrit and English.
35. Ditto ditto, Part II..... Sanskrit and English.
36. Tarka Sangraha,....Sanskrit, Hindi and English.
37. Aphorisms of the Vedanta, Part I. Sanskrit and English.

* Remoulded in the "Synopsis of Science."

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—JANUARY 14.

—— From a Port Philip letter to the *Englishman*, we take the following:—"Few ships have got away from amongst the many here to a foreign Port, and those few not without a great deal of perseverance and watchfulness on the part of the masters, tiresome as it may have been to them, but they have accomplished what was not done previous to their arrival. The first which got away was the *Persia* having had the good fortune to get a few lascars, and retaining a few of her former crew, then came the *Tippoo saheb Dalhousie and Bangalore*, then *Ferozepore* and *Lord Wariston*; the *Emily* and *Cananore* will sail shortly after. There are a few getting away to England. Jack prefers this *route* to the East and China seas, as many have earn'd a little and with that little they wish to do good, they go home for their friends and relations, and in some instances Ship-masters have been oblig'd to accommodate the wives of the seamen also, this is the reason that ships got away more readily for England than the intermediate Ports. The runs to England are generally about £60, to China £60, Calcutta £40 and passage back. By *Dalhousie, Ferozepore*, £40 and 35; and to Bombay offered £60 but none will take it. What is to be done to extricate such a mass of ships going from that Port, time will tell; but even if men were there, many have not the means to pay, the merchants will not advance and generally speaking when a vessel arrives consigned to a house in Melbourne their first question is, what are you going to do? Answer, no doubt get away as soon as possible; and next have you any funds with you? the master generally looks with astonishment, but he must recollect the present is not the past: some ships have been lying there fourteen months, some ten and others six and four, the merchant laying out his money on unprotected property, becomes anxious; the master is no doubt in a very difficult position and for him to extricate himself and ship is deserving of praise."

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* learns that some important changes are shortly to be introduced into the different establishments connected with the Supreme Court.—— The Post Master General announces that letters from the interior for the Overland should reach Bombay a day before that of the Steamer's departure. We cannot see the necessity of this. If letters can be distributed in Bombay, the day they arrive, why can they not be sent on board the Steamer? Such an order ignores the Postal improvements of the last twenty years.—— In the *Telegraph and Courier* we find the following:—A Correspondent assures us that Mr. Lander, the Swiss portrait painter, whose arrival we mentioned some short time ago, has succeeded remarkably well with the portraits of a number of gentlemen, both European and Native, who have sat to him for their likenesses. To the truth of this we can ourselves bear witness, having the other day paid a flying visit to Mr. Lander's studio on Tamarind Lane, when we

were greatly struck with the excellent likenesses of some of the portraits of which we happened to know the originals. We only hope that this gentleman may meet with the encouragement he deserves during his sojourn in Bombay. Some of Mr. Lander's pictures are—we believe—hung up in Mr. Dunlop's shop, in order that the public may have an opportunity of inspecting them."

—— The *Madras Christian Herald* says:—"There are some educational statistics in the Blue Book Appendices, which deserve attention. From them we extract a table, which shows how little the Madras territories are indebted to the Company, in comparison with the other Presidencies—or rather how shamefully they have been neglected. While Bengal has 141 Schools maintained at the cost of the State, with 387 Teachers, educating 10,150 Pupils, at a charge of Rs. 387,110 per annum; the North West Provinces 15 Schools, with 160 Teachers and 1,592 Pupils, at a charge of Rs. 1,33 521; and Bombay 247 Schools, with 295 Teachers and 13,460 Pupils, at a charge of Rs. 1,50,403; Madras boasts of only ONE Government institution, with 13 Teachers and 180 Pupils, costing Rs. 43,558 annually!!"

—— The *Record* gives the following information:—"The vigorous searches of the Roman authorities after Bibles within the limits of the Eternal City, have now extended beyond the pale of Christianity, and the Jews' quarter has been subjected to a strict perquisition by the police agents. One would imagine that with respect to the Old Testament, at any rate, the Jews might be allowed to judge whether the translation of Diodati was sufficiently correct for their perusal; but it appears that the Cardinal Vicar, under whose special surveillance the Hebrew community are placed, knows better than their own Rabbi what is fit for them to read, and has, therefore, confiscated the forbidden books, together with many of their own editions—which, upon their complaining of the loss, they have been advised to go and ask for again at the Police Office. It is really astonishing that in the so called centre of Christianity, the dissemination of the Bible should be looked upon by the ecclesiastical authorities with as much horror as the circulation of the most atheistical productions."

—— "We understand," says the *Bombay Times* "that several young men at the Presidency, European and native, have recently formed themselves into an association for "mutual improvement." The members propose to meet once a fortnight for the purpose of discussing literary and scientific subjects, and reading and delivering addresses, lectures, and essays. We need hardly say that the infant Society has our best wishes for its success and prosperity."

—— An excellent article in the same on Employment for Soldiers, concludes with the following very just remarks. Would that they might meet with the attention they deserve:—"Before genuine industry can be looked for, drinking must be abolished; with in the past two years the curse of the morning dram—the blackest bane from which an army ever suffered or by which a civilized country ever disgraced itself—has been extinguished; and the canteen must be made to follow. Not one soldier in the army when he doffed the garb of peace to don that of war, had ever dreamt of two drams a day, till he took the recruiting sergeant's shilling, and not one of them, on returning to their civil stations, will find men in the same rank of life with themselves dealing in a daily modicum of liquor. We first teach the soldier to drink and afterwards punish him for drunkenness—he serves his apprenticeship during his drill, and before he sets foot on foreign shore, he is a confirmed tippler for life. Had he never been accustomed to regular allowances of spirits, he would never have known the want of them, and so light is the craving for liquor, even amongst the most dissipated, at the age of eighteen, when the hot ardent blood of youth needs no stimulus even with those who had unhappily begun to drink that the habit might under the iron arm of discipline easily be uprooted. To say the very least of it, if perfect sobriety cannot be compelled in the Army, more can be done to compel it there than in any other sphere of life, and the idea of teaching its opposite, is something perfectly disgraceful to a civilized country—a thing to be denounced from the pulpit and forbidden by the law."

—— We take the annexed from the *Englishman*:—"When at the battle of Mahshee Boo, one of the successes of the war, which its future historian will have to commemorate, General Godwin, after looking for some time through his telescope, turned to his staff, and exclaimed: "Oh that liar of the *Times*, he asserts that the Burmese have no army, but I see seven thousand men now," he showed that even in the very moment of battle the opinion of the press had weight with him, and its censure rankled in his mind; but he may rest assured that the press only speaks with the voice, expresses the verdict of his own troops, and that the criticisms which are so painful, so galling to him, emanate from those who feel that their prospects have been dimmed, and the hopes both of their men and themselves blighted, under a system which, whilst it calls for all a soldier's powers, affords him so little opportunity to gain that glory or renown which is his best reward."

—— The *London Observer* tells us:—"The news from Bagdad appears worse at each post. In addition to the utter ruin of the agricultural population by the unchecked depredations of the Bedouin tribes, it is said that the troops have been fourteen months without pay, and are in a state of revolt. News from Syria, Albania, and Bosnia tells of tumult, insubordination, and misery. The Persian ambassador has hoisted the heretical flag of Ali over his residence at Constantinople. Contrary to expectation it excited no fanatical revolt, but the government sent a note requesting that it might be taken down, and stating that they did not object to his flag on religious grounds, but that as no other ambassador had the privilege of hoisting his colours within the city, they therefore objected to any such innovation on established custom. In answer to this the ambassador showed the Shah's letter, enjoining him to hoist the flag over his habitation on pain of death; and, if the government took it down by force, he was to demand his passports. (The Turkish correspondent of the *Herald*, however, states that the Persian flag had not been hoisted, the British and Russian Charges d' Affaires having obtained from the Envoy of the Shah that he should desist for a few days. The writer adds that the Turkish Ambassador to Persia is to be disgraced, and replaced by Kemal Effendi, who has already once occupied the post.)"

—— The Dnyanodaya begins the year with the following remarks:—"In commencing the Twelfth Volume of the *Dnyanodaya* we may repeat that though conducted on Christian principles and with the avowed purpose of explaining and defending the Christian Religion, it is by no means exclusively religious. Its columns are designed to furnish information on any and every subject worthy the attention of intelligent readers. While noticing passing events, our chief object is to furnish articles of permanent value, which may be especially suited to the wants of the Native population. Such a periodical, properly conducted, is one of the most efficient agencies for diffusing information, dissipating prejudice and forming a correct, enlightened public sentiment in the native community. In the present state of this country such a periodical requires, however, not mere idle good wishes, but the countenance and support of the friends of native improvement. The Vernacular Periodical Press in India is already beginning to exert a powerful influence, and those who are interested in India's welfare should see to it that this influence is for good rather than for evil. Too often Native periodicals diffuse darkness and error rather than light."

SATURDAY,—JANUARY 15.

—— From a *Lahore Chronicle* Extra of the 4th inst. we learn that "Sir H. Lawrence, K. C. B. President of the Board of Administration for Punjab affairs, has been offered, and has accepted, the Governor General's Agency in Rajpootana, vacant by the transfer of Colonel Low to Haiderabad." In reference to this appointment the *Delhi Gazette* observes: "We hardly know whether to be pleased or whether we should congratulate Sir Henry on this appointment of comparative ease and comfort. He as well as the Punjaub will see cause to regret his removal, but we sincerely trust the good work begun by him may be carried out by his successors, whoever they may be; much has already been done in the way of canals, roads, schools, police, revenue and judicial systems, and we can easily imagine with how much regret Sir Henry will tear himself away from his half completed and long cherished schemes."

—— A Mooltan correspondent of the *Bombay Times*, tells the following story about the editor of a vernacular paper published at that place:—"One of the Tahsildars is said to be of rather intemperate habits, and his duties consequently are frequently neglected, and parties seeking redress of grievances are obliged to dance attendance on him for days together—this fact somehow found its way into the columns of the *Rajnoor*, and the Editor has been called to account. We think that even supposing he has done wrong in publishing to the world in which he lives the Tahsildar's bad habits (which we do not see is the case) that Mr. Ford, the deputy commissioner, has pronounced on him a very hard judgment indeed. He has sentenced the poor man to 2 months' imprisonment with hard labour besides a fine of 100 rupees, the labour being remitted on his paying 15 rupees a month, we presume for his keep. The punishment is unjustifiably severe, and we fear justice has barely been dealt out to the unfortunate Editor of the *Rajnoor*—the poor man we are informed was dragged all the way on foot like a felon from the Kutcherry to the jail, and has been ordered to be kept under most strict surveillance, so much so that not one of his friends is allowed to see him; the consequence therefore and what no doubt was wanted is that the publishing of his paper has been suspended and the livelihood of his family ruined."

—— Subjoined is another extract:—"The eldest son of the late Nawab of Bhawulpore, Hazee Mahomed Khan, is a close prisoner on short allowances, in consequence of some family quarrel, and obliged to cook his own food. His brother, the present Nawab, is his mortal foe. It appears Hazee Mahomed is a very popular man with all the Bhawulpore people, who wish him on the guddee and as his brother is not liked among them that no doubt is the cause of his keeping Hazee in close durance. We hear the Governor General has been memorialized on the subject."

—— Says the *Agra Messenger*:—"A most determined attack was made on the Bombay mail cart in the early part of the night of the 5th instant. The mail started from Dholepore about 9 o clock, but before it reached the next stage it was surrounded by a party of dacoits who assaulted and wounded the driver. The scoundrels succeeded in carrying off one of the horses, besides two parcels and a number of post office packets. But surely the government is much to blame for allowing the mail carts to travel through a dangerous district without taking measures to secure their safety. If these dacoits are not put down with a strong hand, it will soon become excessively dangerous to travel on that road, and most persons will prefer the circuitous route by Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon, to the direct but robber-infested road to Bombay, with the change of being afterwards rolled about in a tub, before they can hope to see the barren rocks of Aden, or the dreary sands of Suez This outrage took place, indeed, not in the company's territories, but in one of those petty states which are still permitted to enjoy a rude sort of independence, sanctioning many glaring evils, owing to the imbecility of former governments and the squeamishness of the present one. But if this barbarian prince cannot secure the lives and property of travellers, and especially of government servants, and if we are too prudish to relieve him of a burden he cannot sustain, there ought at least to be an armed horseman to escort the mail carts and all such persons as may apply for this protection."

—— The *Telegraph* and *Courier* says:—"Never perhaps has a General officer, upon first taking command of an army, had so many cases of Courts Martial amongst the Commissioned ranks to deal with, as has fallen to the lot of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence. His Lordship only arrived amongst us in the latter end of November, and since that time the cases of two officers—Major Shawe 22nd N. I. and Ensign Elrington 78th Highlanders—have been disposed of, and we now hear, that three more trials by Courts Martial, are to take place immediately. Two of these officers are in Poona under arrest. The one—an Ensign lately posted to a Native corps—is charged with having come down to Bombay without leave, and having not returned until sent back under arrest to the regiment with which he was doing duty: the other officer—a Cornet in the Hussars—is to be tried for writing an insulting letter to a Lieutenant having proved the successful candidate for a lady's hand, to which the Cornet also aspired. The third officer now waiting his trial, is one of the senior subalterns of a Light Infantry regiment stationed at Nusserabad; and the cause of this gentleman's trouble has been what is commonly called "a row," in which blows were exchanged."

—— Said journal thinks that Sir H. Lawrence should have been sent to *Hyderabad*; and makes these remarks:—"Sir Henry Lawrence, celebrated for the stern promptitude of his actions, would not have allowed himself to be trifled with, like General Frazer, by that spirit of vacillation for which the Court of Hyderabad is so famous. As an Eastern politician, he has been perhaps never surpassed, and the indefatigable assiduity with which he prosecutes an object, until the end is attained, is well known to all who have watched the progress of events in the Punjaub, from the termination of the first campaign, to the final annexation of the country."

—— The last despatch of General Godwin seems to meet with one burst of derision from the *India press*. By murdering the English (language) he has remarkably accomplished the resuscitation of dead Burmese. "These men" he says, speaking of some whom he was about to attack, "were from the garrisons of Sheogyne, Sitang, and Beling, had been very active in giving constant alarms to Martaban and Moulmein and had the character too of being men who would fight, and some of these men had been killed on the walls in their assaults on Pegu."

MONDAY,—JANUARY 17.

—— The Steamer *Australia* sailed from Melbourne with 150,000 ounces of gold at a freight of 6¾d. per oz. or about £4000, for some four tons.—— The *Friend of India* learns "that a concourse of sixty thousand beggars is expected to attend the funeral ceremonies of Radhamadhub Banerjea, the deceased millionaire of Calcutta. His son, it is said intends to distribute a large sum in alms, and the

beggars will flock in from a circuit of seventy miles. These great assemblages ought to be prohibited by law. They do more to propagate epidemic disease than the festival of Jugunnath, and occasion a loss of life, which would startle even Calcutta, could correct statistics be obtained. The distribution, too, is felt by all but the very wealthy, to be a heavy burden on their finances, and the prohibition would not, therefore, be very unpopular even among the native gentry."

—— The *Kurrachee papers* say that Kafilas for the fair, continue to arrive there from the north; one from Khorasan, of 120 camels loaded with wool, dry fruits and gool pista, had arrived on the 7th.

—— We take the following from the *Hurkaru* We cannot say that we sympathize with the tone of it. Had the wounded child been that of a European, and the careless huntsman a native, how different would the tone of remark have been. "The small present," grates on our feeling. "—We regret to say that the late unfortunate occurrence in Calcutta, when a durwan was accidentally shot by a party of cadets. has found its parallel in neighbourhood of Dinapore. Our account of the circumstances we allude to is as follows :—Two officers of H. M. 29th, named Walker and Perry, were quail-shooting in that vicinity, and one of them, we believe lieutenant Walker, having fired at a bird near a village and hit it, was grieved when shortly afterwards an old man appeared leading a child by the hand which had been slightly wounded in the cheek, some of the shot having entered it. The officers perceived the hurt was trifling, and endeavoured to appease the man by a small present expressing at the same time their sorrow for the accident. The man however, either not considering, the offer sufficient, or not understanding it. set up a loud cry, and the whole of the inhabitants of the village turned out armed with lattees, or whatever they could lay their hands on. The officers attempted to remonstrate with them, but to no purpose, for the men advanced upon them on all sides, and commenced striking and ill-treating them. The officers still wishing to a void extremities, endeavoured to make the crowd understand that the shot which had so excited them was purely accident, but to no purpose, and still retreating under a shower of blows, they at last threatened to use their arms. At this period Lieutenant Perry received a fearful blow from behind which was aimed at his head, and which had it taken effect would inevitably have felled him to the earth, but which only alighted on his left shoulder, producing serious contusion ; Lieut. Walker, finding himself at the same time, hard pressed, and unable to assist his comrade. These officers felt they had now no other resource than their fire arms and each discharging a barrel, they shot two of their assailants, one inflecting a severe wound in the face, the other in the legs. This brought the mob to a stand, and during the pause, the officers gained their horses, and rode, off to cantonment.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18.

—— The size of the *Col. Chr. Advocate* reduced to eight pages.—We take the following from its columns:—

"The *Harkaru* and the *Citizens* have a given list of the different papers at present published in *India* and from their statements we gather that there are at present in Bengal, *Dailies—The Hurkaru, Englishman, Morning Chronicle* and *Citizen.* Weeklies—*The Literary Gazette. Friend of India, Christian Advocate, Hindu Intelligencer, Eastern Star* and *Catholic Herald.* The middle provinces have *The Benares Recorder.* The North West Provinces, *The Delhi Gazette, Mofussilite* and *Lahore Chronicle,* to which may now be added the *Delhi Advertiser* and *North West News.* Bombay has three *Dailies —The Times, Telegraph,* and *Gazette,* and one weekly religious paper, *The Guardian,* Madras has no *Daily,* it has the *Athenæum,* and *Spectator,* published three times a week, and its *weeklies* are *The United Service Gazette, Hindu Chronicle* and *Examiner,* a Roman Catholic Paper. Bangalore has its *Herald.* Ceylon its *Times* as well as its *Herald* and *Examiner;* all these papers are published twice a week. Jaffna has its *Morning Star.* Poona has its *Observer,* Karachee its *Advertiser,* and Maulmain its *Chroniele,* both *weeklies.*

To these may be added the religious monthlies viz. *The Calcutta Christian Observer, Christian Intelligencer, Oriental Baptist, The Madras Christian Instructor, Christian Herald* and *The Bombay Christian Spectator.*

To these also we may add the Monthly journals. *The Calcutta Review* and *East India Army Magazine quarterlies, The Asiatic Journal, Oriental Miscellany* and *Students Companion. The Benares Magazine, Saunders'* and *Leilies' Magazines* in the north-west. *The Bombay Magazine* and *Bombay Temperance Repository quarterlies* and *The Journal of the Eastern Archipelago, a monthly.*"

—— The same acknowledges the receipt of the *Calcutta Review* for December, 1852, and adds:—

"It contains articles on Palestine and Lebanion, Calcutta in the Olden Time—Public Correspondence in the North-West Provinces—Pocock's India in Greece—Kaffirs and the Indian Hill Tribes —Charters and Patriots—Indian Surgery—The Government of the East India Company and the Lords' Report and Miscellaneous Notices. It is a thorough Indian number and fully sustains the ability of this excellent periodical. The article on Calcutta in the olden time, will be read with interest by all Ditchers. It is a pleasant gossiping and instructive article, and must have cost the writer a world of pains. The times have wonderfully changed since Civilians were Section-writers, and were required to be ready either for Civil or Millitary employment, and also when the place where we now write was a creek, up which large boats could come, and when the Dharramtollah was a well-raised causeway raised by deepening the ditch on either side, with wretched huts on the South side.

—— Surgeons C. J. Smith, of the Mysore Commission, being about to leave Bangalore for England, a public meeting was held in Bangalore, and an address resolved on, from which we make the following extract:

"It is with mingled sentiments of pleasure and regret, that we beg to present you with this Valedictory address; pleasure, that after an absence of about twenty-one years from your Native country, you are on the eve of beholding its congenial shores again, there, to restore your impaired health and meet your now absent children and others near and dear to you; and regret that this community will lose in your retiring from the Mysore Commission, not only an eminently skilful and successful physician, but also a valuable and faithful friend. These facts are engraven on the hearts of the community both, from the numberless instances of life prolonged and now in existence through your skill and zeal, as well as, from the establishment of the Pettah and Brahmin Hospitals and the Lazar House, humane institutions, in which thousands of our poor and suffering fellow beings have obtained relief and alleviation. Your urbanity and the warm interest exercised by you as Secretary to the Friend in need Society, has tended to establish that institution on a firm footing and to add to its prosperity. Also, your conciliatory sway over your Subordinates has justly secured their esteem and gratitude. In short Sir, by attention to the sick, by solicitude for their recovery, by sympathy in their troubles, by the performance of the most skilful Surgical Operations (hitherto unwitnessed by this community whereby life and limbs have been saved, by the exercise of urbanity and liberality, and by readiness at all times to advance any object calculated to promote the cause of humanity or public good, you have secured our warmest feelings and sincerest wishes, in token of which, we solicit your kind acceptance of a set of silver plate, to be purchased and presented to you by our Agents in London on your arrival there."

—— The *Bombay Gazette* speaks of the Maine Law, as only prohibiting the sale of a less quantity than a gallon of liquor. This is an error. The Maine Law tolerates it in no quantity large or small. So far from being rescinded, that law is in full force in the state of Maine and in several states of the Union ; and strenuous efforts are being made to introduce it into the others.

WEDNESDAY,—JANUARY 19.

—— All Bombay turned out yesterday to see Mr. Kight ascend, but the balloon ascended without him The *Bombay Times* says there was some defect in the valve. The natives all considered themselves to be humbugged, and the European veracity is with them at a considerable discount at present. The following is from the *Telegraph and Courier* :— "Early in the afternoon, Mr. Kight showed evident symptoms of the "white feather" on account of the unfavourable state of the aerial current; but when the wind veered round, and the whole elements were propitious, we turned away with unmitigated aversion and disgust from one who had set his life upon a cast, and had sworn to stand the hazard of the die, and yet lacked the courage to make even a feeble attempt. There is not a single excuse to be offered for Mr. Kight. The fact is, he did not know a rope from a tube, and had about as much idea of a safety-valve, as a bung-hole. "The following is also from the same :—At four o'clock, the hour named for the ascent," Mr. Dickinson's compound was the centre of a vast sea of heads. The aeronaut had matted the enclosure "to obscure the view from without ;" but the hay-stacks in the neighbourhood, and the roofs and terraces of the adjacent buildings, enabled great numbers to command as good a view as could be desired. Those who could not attain these eminences, and were yet either unwilling or unable to pay for their amusement, patiently awaited the moment when the balloon would be patent to all. Within the enclosure were gathered as numerous and as brilliant an assemblage as the most sanguine speculator could have calculated upon. The first seats were graced by a great many ladies : besides whom there were present, gentlemen of the different services,—an unprecedentedly strong array of the representatives of the Press —numerous highly respectable Natives,—the children of the Indo-British and Byculla schools, and not a few intruders from the other compartments.—The second seats were thronged. And as to the one Rupee, or *standing*, seats,—even after making allowance for the number of deserters to whom a slight bamboo fence was no barrier of consequence,—we almost fear to guess at the numbers who figured there ; we heard some one remark at the time that there could not have been fewer than two thousand people. In our description of the enclosure we must not forget to note that at one extremity of it was pitched Morenas' Refreshment Tent, and at the other extremity a tent under which the Governor's band played a number of suitable airs. A third tent occupied the middle of the enclosure ; and close by were the jars of the sulphuric acid, the cisterns, the furnaces, and so forth. The process of inflation was commenced precisely at noon, and every arrangement was completed by five o'clock."

—— The Grand Jury of Calcutta has returned a bill for man-laughter against Messrs. Boswell, Nugent, Waller and Finlay, implicated in the shooting of a durwan.

THURSDAY,—JANUARY 20.

—— The *Bombay Times* says that a petition was yesterday presented to the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, in behalf of the Nazir of Poona, praying that the investigation of the charges of alleged corruption against him, now being conducted by Mr. Keays, might be stayed for a fortnight, to enable him to procure the assistant of a Barrister. The petition was not granted ; but the Sudder Judges called for an immediate report from the Session Judge on certain imputations of harshness and unfairness made by the Nazir.—— The East Indian community at Hyderabad have presented General Fraser, with an address, to be followed by a piece of plate. The following is an extract from the address :—"We view with much regret the close of your career at Hyderabad, where for a period of upwards of fourteen years your efforts have been directed not only to the improvement of the Government of the country, but to the general welfare of the people. Independently of your kind attention to individual interest brought more immediately to your notice, as a community we have received favors during your Residency for which we cannot be too thankful. It would perhaps be needless to detail the instances of your beneficence ; but we desire to record our sense of lasting gratitude for those special benefits which we, as well as our children, now enjoy. We allude to the school and the place of public worship founded under your auspices, and mainly contributed to and supported by you."

We subjoin also an extract from his reply, which contains a sentiment that we share with him:—

"To you Gentlemen, who are not in the recognized service of the British Government, I tender my grateful thanks for the honor you have done me. You belong to a class of our fellow subjects which though not in the covenanted service of the Hon'ble Company, is in every way entitled to respect. And I trust that the day is not very distant when much of that invidious distinction which now exists will cease to be known, and when you will obtain a larger participation in those privileges which are amply due to your merits."

—— The following is from the *Straits Times* :—

"Communications recently received from Malacca contain references to the disastrous state of the Malayan countries bordering on our Territory. The Rawahs, about 500 in number, from Pahang made a sudden descent on Soongye Uojong and plundered all the tin and grain belonging to the principal inhabitants of that country, who are largely indebted to traders at Malacca for monies advanced to them for purchasing tin. The Rawahs are people from Sumatra, driven from their country by the Dutch,—they are a troublesome race of men, and if not checked in time, will overrun the whole Malayan Peninsula and become ultimately dangerous neighbours to our frontier possessions. It behoves Government to take the fact into its serious considerations. They are now in possession of the Tin Mines of Soongye Uojong, it is said that some thousand men are expected from Pahang to drive away the Malays from their country and assume supreme authority over Rumbow, Soongye Uojong, and Uloo Moar."

—— A very serious riot took place at Amoy in November, in consequence of the idea getting possession of the people that foul play was intended toward the coolies whom shipowners were inducing to emigrate to Havana. The men of the Salamander fired into the mob, and called six men ; the mob then dispersed. The U. S. Steam frigate Susquehanna had started for Amoy, in consequence.

—— The balloon which was sent up on Tuesday, descended near Chirla, some 10 miles distant from its starting place. It is reported that Mr. Kight intends shortly to ascend from the Esplanada gratuitously.—The annexed from the *Telegraph* and *Courier* will be useful to many of our readers r

The following arrangements have been made fo:

maintaining the half monthly Steam communication between England, India and China, under the new Mail contract, entered into with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

OUTWARDS.

From Southampton.—The dates of despath of Steamers will be on the 4th and 20th of every month. The mails via Marseilles, being made up as at present, on the 8th and 24th.

From Bombay.—The next Steamer for China, will be despatched on 16th February, and thereafter, the dates of departure will be about the 4th and 19th of every month. At Point de Galle.—The outward China Steamer will receive the English Mails, for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

From Calcutta.—A Steamer will be despatched to China about the 26th of each month.

From Singapore—A steamer will be despatched with mails to Australia, about the 6 h of February and April, and thereafter about the beginning of every alternate month, after the arrival of the Bombay Steamer.

HOMEWARDS.

From Hongkong.—The mail steamers will leave about the 17th and 28th, arriving at Bombayabout the 1st and 17th of the month.

From Calcutta.—The Steamers will be despatched on the 6th and 20th of the month, carrying mails for transmission, via Marseilles, and direct to Southampton. The despatch of the Government packets from Bombay must be fixed so, that they will arrive at Aden and Suez about the same time as the Calcutta Steamers as the mail Steamers from Alexandria, run in conjunction with the latter. In like manner the Government packets should be waiting in readiness, at Aden and Suez, to receive the outward mails on arrival.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1853.

Mr. W. E. Frere resumed charge, from Mr. Liddell, of the office of Agent for the Right Honorable the Governor at Surat, on the 6th instant

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1853.

The leave of absence, on private affairs, granted on the ultimo to Captain W. F. Leeson, Commandant of the rat Irregular Horse, is to have effect from the 11th

der of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

ITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

nbay Castle, 19th January, 1853.

elivered over charge of the Kaira Collec. Oliphant, 2nd Assistant Collector, on the

Supernumerary Assistant to the gur, under the Sub-Collector of wed leave of absence to proceed to se of completing his studies in the

aylor, Assistant Superintendent in the artment, has been allowed an extension , of the leave of absence granted him on under date the 27th December 1852.

euart, Collector and Magistrate of Shikararge of his duties on the 1st instant

he Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1853.

Mr. R. S Bagshaw to be Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle, 14th January 1853.

Lieutenant A. S. Graham, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad, is allowed, on Medical certificate, leave of absence for one month, from the 1st January to the 1st February 1853, to proceed to the Presidency.

Bombay Castle 19th January, 1853.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have reported the following appointment :—

Azum Narrainrow Buliwunt to be Acting Moonsiff in the Ahmedabad Zillah.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant E. P. Arthur, Officiating Captain of Police in Scinde, on the 22nd ultimo, is extended to the 5th proximo.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1853.

Surgeon Gillanders has been allowed a further extension of leave, from the 10th to the 26th November last.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

MARINE.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1853.

No. 11 of 1853. Assistant Surgeon T. M. Lownds, M. D., is directed to repair to the Presidency, as next for duty in the Indian Navy.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1853.

No. 12 of 1853.—Mr. James Smith, Purser, Indian Navy, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on Medical certificate.

No. 13 of 1853.—Lieutenant J. L. Stevens is allowed leave of absence from the 17th instant to the 17th proximo, to proceed to the Mahablishwur Hills, on Medical certificate.

No. 14 of 1853.—Lieutenant W. M. Pengelly is allowed leave from the 14th instant to the 14th proximo, to remain in the Deccan, on Medical certificate.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lt. Col. Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY GARRISON ORDERS.

BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL MORRIS.

Bombay, Wednesday, 19th January 1853.

The 12th regiment native infantry will furnish the officer for the main guard to-morrow.

The 1st fusiliers the officer for the castle guard, also the adjutant for the day.

The 12th regiment native infantry the drums.

1. The details of the 1st European regiment fusiliers, at present attached to the 2nd battalion artillery, will be attached to the left wing of their corps at Colabah until further orders, and directed to join.

2. In accordance with G. G. O., 2nd September 1852, a committee, composed as follows, will assemble at the barracks of the 2nd battalion artillery in Fort George to-morrow forenoon, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of reporting on the men's boxes and valuing each.

President.

Captain C. R. Hogg, 1st fusiliers.

Members.

Captain Weston, 14th regiment N. I.
Captain Russell, 12th do. do.
Captain Houghton, 14th do. do.
Lieutenant Cameron, 2nd battalion artillery.

The committee will class each box under the head of serviceable, repairable and unserviceable, and fix its value, and the proceeding in quadruplicate, when closed, will be sent to the commandant of the garrison, and the committee dissolved.

By order, (Sd.) S. PARR, major, Fort Adjutant.

Military.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 12th.—Captain W. F. Leeson, comdg. Guzerat irregular horse, on leave, from Ahmedabad; lieutenant Reid, horse artillery, on duty, from Poona. Jan. 12th.—Capt. Follett, staff, on duty, from Poona; captain G. Stack, 24th regiment native infautry, on duty, from Khandalla. Jan. 13th, Lieutenant colonel G. Twemlow, artillery, on leave, from Aurungabad. Jan. 13th.—Lieutenant colonel Parr, 2nd grenadier regiment, on leave, from Rajkote. Jan. 14th.—Ensign J. Bennett, 1st fusiliers, on leave, from Khandalla. Jan. 14th,—2nd lieutenant C. Glasfurd, 1st fusiliers, on duty, from Poona ; major E. S. Shaw, 10th hussars, on duty, from Poona.—Ditto 15th, lieutenant colonel Sinclair, artillery, on leave, from Kurrachee ; major H. S. Watkins, 15th regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee — Ditto 16th, assistant surgeon Wm. Thom, captain C. R. Hogg, captain Pattiello, lieutenant King, lieutenant Furneaux, lieutenant Knight, 2nd lieutenant Burnes, 2nd lieutenant Hogg, 2nd lieutenat Brandt, 2nd lieutenant Pritten, and 2nd lieutenant Hickes, 1st Fusiliers, on duty from Poona ; brigadier Wilson, staff, on duty, from Belgaum ; lieutenant D. J. Kinlock, horse artillery, on leave, from Poona; major G. S. Brown, 27th regiment native infantry, on duty, from Kurrachee; lieutenant colonel C. Stuart, 14th regiment native infantry to join, from Kurrachee; lieutenant colonel J. S. Down, 1st grenadier regiment native infantry, on leave, from Kurrachee ; brigadier F. T. Reid, commanding Nuggur, on leave, from Nuggur.

DEPARTURES

Jan. 12th.—Lieutenant C. J. Barton, artillery, on duty, to Nuggur; assistant surgeon J. J. Faithfull, medical department, on duty, to Kolapore. Jan. 13th, Assistant surgeon J. Moore, M. D., artillery, to join, to Ahmednuggur ; captain A. Price, 4th rifles, on duty, to Rutnagherry. Jan. 13th.—Apothecary J. H. Peter, 3d regiment Punjaub infantry, on sick leave, to Europe ; captain G. Leckie, 21st regiment native infantry, to join, to Nusseerabad ; assistant surgeon A. Williams, 1st fusiliers, on duty, to Aden ; 2nd lieutenant T. W. Playfair, engineers, on duty, to Deesa ; lieutenant colonel Hobson, fusiliers, on duty, to Aden ; assistant surgeon J. G. Nicholson, on sick leave, to Europe; captain Shakespear, in charge 5th Nizam's cavalry, to join, to Aurungabad. Jan. 10th.—Captain W. W. Anderson, 1st lancers, to join, to Neemuch. Jan. 13th.—Lieut. Burrows, quarter master general's department, on duty, to Nusseerabad; lieutenant E. Bennett, 29th regiment native infantry, to join, to Surat; lieutenant R. J. Edgell, 53d Bengal native infantry, on leave, to Europe. Jan. 14th.—Capt. J. G. Scott, 22d regiment native infantry, to join to Malligaum. Jan. 15th.—Lieutenant E. Grant, 9th regt. to join, to Belgaum ; major C. Owen, 1st lancers, to join, to Neemuch ; Surgeon Glasse, medical establishment, on duty, to Indian Naval Squadron, Burmah; surgeon A. Burn, M. D., 22d regiment N. I., on duty, to Malligaum ; Ditto 17th, Lieut. Cottell, 26th regt, to join, to Ahmednuggur ; captain G. Stack, 24th regiment, on duty, to Kurrachee; surgeon W. Pitcairn, M. D., garrison surgeon, on duty, to Surat ; lieutenant J. F. Annesley, pension pay master, on duty, to Panwell; lieutenant T. R. Teschmaker, artillery, on duty, to Kolapore; Ensign Clay, 21st regiment native infantry, to join, to Nusseerabad.—Ditto 18th, major G. S. Brown, 27th regiment N. I., on leave to Malabar coast.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 11th January 1853.

No. 29 of 1853.—Brigadier A. T. Reid, C. B., commanding at Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence, from the 12th instand to 12th proximo, to visit the presidency on private affairs.

No. 32 of 1853.—Lieutenant R. J. Edgell, of the 53rd regiment Bengal native infantry, and apothecary J. H. Peter, of the Bengal establishment, are allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 33 of 1853.—Captain F. Wemyss, of the engineers, is appointed to act as joint secretary to the military board, during the absence of captain Marriott on medical certificate, or until further orders.

No. 34 of 1853.—Assistant surgeon J. G. Nicholson, and conductor D. Connell, of the ordnance department, are allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1853.

No. 35 of 1853.—Assistant surgeon James Vaughan, of the medical establishment, has been allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate, to commence from the 11th December 1852, the date on which he quitted Aden.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1853.

No. 36 of 1853.—The following promotion is made :—

22d Regiment N. I.

Ensign W. S. Bruere to be lieutenant, vice Nichol invalided.—Date of rank, 10th January 1853.

The undermentioned officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 22d regiment native infantry, vice Bruere promoted.

George Innes,—rank as ensign in the regiment 10th January 1853. Army 21st August 1851.

No. 37 of 1853.—The following order is confirmed.—

By brigadier general W. D. Robertson, dated Kurrachee the 13th November 1852, appointing captain Peacocke of the 1st grenadier native infantry, to act as assistant quarter master general of the Scinde divison of the army, during the indisposition of lieutenant Haig.

No. 38 of 1853 —Ensign H. G. E. Somerset, Cape Mounted rifleman, is appointed aide-de-camp to major general H. Somerset, C. B., and K. H., from the 28th November 1852.

No. 39 of 1853.—The undermentioned officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 17th regiment native infantry, vice Christian resigned.

Henry Vaughan,—rank as ensign in the regiment 8th December 1852. Army 14th June 1851.

No. 40 of 1853.—Assistant surgeon T. M. Lownds, M. D., is directed to repair to the presidency as next for duty in the Indian Navy.

No. 41 of 1853.—Ensign F. B. Salmon, of the 9th regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate, with permission to embark direct from the Coast.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Govr. in Council
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col., Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 12th January 1852.

1. Assistant surgeon Daubeny. relieved from duty in the Indian navy, is appointed to the medical charge of the 2nd regiment Scinde irregular horse, vice Nicholson.

2. Assistant surgeon Wilmot is transferred from the 2nd to the 4th troop horse artillery.

3. Compensation money, in lieu of clothing, for the past year, is authorized to be issued to the following ranks of the corps of sappers and miners.

1 Serjeant major, 1 quarter master serjeant, 8 serjeants, 8 1st corporals, 6 2nd corporals, 1 subedar major, 3 subedars, 4 jemadars, 4 staff havildars, 12 havildars, 32 naiques, 6 buglers, and 330 privates.

4. The following orders are confirmed :—

By lieutenant colonel commandant Stack, C. B., dated Kurrachee, the 21st December 1852, directing assistant surgeon Turner, of the 1st troop horse artillery, to assume medical charge of the 3d company 4th battn. artillery arrived from Ahmedabad, and acting 2nd hospital assistant R. de Rozario to continue doing duty with the company until relieved.

By major general Stavely, C. B., dated Poona, the 1st instant, appointing quarter master serjeant Hall, of the 1st European regiment (fusiliers) to act as acqueduct serjeant, during the indisposition of serjeant Goler, or until further orders.

By lieutenant colonel Leeson, dated Poona the 25th December 1852, directing assistant surgeon Wilmot to assume medical charge of the 3rd troop horse artillery, consequent on the indisposition of assistant surgeon Russell.

5. With reference to G. G. O. No. 25 of 10th instant,

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lieutenant G. A. T. Nichol, therein transferred to the establishment, is posted to the native veteran battalion, and directed to join.

6. Store lascar Fuckeer Changoo, attached to the gun carriage department, is discharged from the service.

7. The right honorable the governor in council has been pleased to sanction, as a special case, the pension of a duffadar Rs. (5) five per mensem, to Oosman Khan, formerly of the Poona auxiliary horse, subject to the approval and confirmation of the hon'ble the court of directors.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 13th Jan. 1853.

The following promotions in the ordnance department are made:—

Store and park corporal G. Isaac, to be laboratory serjeant, vice Adams, promoted.

Store and park corporals J. Turner and S. Spooner, to be store and park serjeants, vice Flynn, promoted, and Cunningham, transferred.

Store and park corporals E. Seymour, J. Kennedy and A. Uffindell, to be acting store and park serjeants, in succession to Butler, Scott, and Murphy, promoted.

Laboratory men J. Robertson, T. Turner and F. G. Hanson, to be store and park corporals, in succession to Isaac, Turner and Spooner, promoted.

Laboratory men J. Daw, A. O'Donnell and J. Mountgarrett, to be acting store and park corporals, in succession to Isaac, Turner and Spooner, promoted.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 15th January 1853.

2. The commander in chief is pleased to order the following postings of field officers.

Colonel W. Cavaye to the 25th regiment native infantry, vice Shuldham.

Colonel W. Forbes (new promotion) to remain unattached.

Lieutenant colonel R. Blood (new promotion) to the 11th regiment native infantry.

3. The following order is confirmed:—

By brigadier B. Trydell, dated Poona the 22d December 1852, directing assistant surgeon Williams, 1st European regiment (fusiliers) and assistant apothecary Xavier, her majesty's 10th royal hussars, to accompany the invalids proceeding to the presidency, the former to join surgeon Arnott, on arrival, and the latter to return to Poona on completion of the duty.

4. The undermentioned medical officer having been reported by the garrison surgeon fit for duty, is directed to join his station.

Surgeon W. Pitcairn, M. D., garrison surgeon, Surat.

5. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant F. Conybeare, from 1st Feb. to 31st March, to proceed to Khandalla and Bombay, on private affairs.

27th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant J. G. Garthwaite, from 18th Jan. to 21st Jan, in extension.

29th Regt. N. I.—Ensign A. Phillips, from 25th Feb. to 25th May, to proceed to Mahabuleshwur, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 18th January 1853.

The detachment of the 16th regiment native infantry, arrived at the presidency, under command of lieutenant Giffard, of that corps, is attached to the marine battalion

By order of his excellency the commander in chief,

(Signed) J. HALE, Lieut. Colonel.
Deputy Adjutant General of the army.

Deputy Adjutant General's office, H. M.'s Forces.
Head Quarters, Bombay, 13th January 1853.

Leave of absence—

78th Highlanders.—Captain McAndrew, in extension, on medical certificate, to remain at Poona, until the arrival of the left wing at that station.

86th Foot.—Quarter master Jerome, to England for two years, from date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a board of medical officers, subject to the confirmation of his excellency the commander in chief in India

By order of His Excellency Lieut.-Genl. the Right. hon'ble Lord F. FITZCLARENCE, G. C. H.,

(Sd.) H. HAVELOCK, Lieut. Col.,
Depy. Adjt. Genl. H. M.'s Forces Bombay.

INDIAN NAVAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1853.

No. 4 of 1853.—Assistant surgeon G. Sandwith is placed at the disposal of the commander in chief of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service, in the room of assistant surgeon J. S. Remington, proceeded to Europe.

No. 5 of 1853.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

By commodore Sir Henry J. Leeke, K. H., commander in chief of the Indian Navy.

Messrs. Thomas Keen and R. L. Lawson, acting 1st class 2nd masters, of the Hastings, proceeding on duty to join the Indus Flotilla, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Victoria, at the acting 2nd master's mess, from the 29th November 1852.

Lientenant W. M. Pengelly, of the Elphinstone, having arrived from Aden by the Victoria, to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 24th November 1852.

Mr. J. Williams, acting 1st class 2nd master, of the Indus flotilla, to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 8th December 1852.

Kurrachee squadron order.

Mr. John Williams, acting 1st class 2nd master, of the Indus flotilla, proceeding on medical certificate from Kurrachee to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Victoria, at the acting 2nd master's mess, from the 6th December 1852.

Cochin squadron order.

Mr. E. R. May, midshipman, of the Palinurus, to proceed to Coimbatore, with leave of absence for three months, on medical certificate, from the 31st May 1852.

Mr. D J. Kennelly, acting master, of the Palinurus, to proceed to Coimbatore, with leave of absence for two months, on medical certificate, from the 7th June 1852.

Bombay Castle, 11th January 1853.

No. 8 of 1853.—Lieutenant E. Peevor, and Mr. H. Williams, captain's clerks, are allowed extension of leave, till the 31st January 1853, to remain at Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

No. 9 of 1853.—Assistant apothecaries C. McMorris and E. Carpenter are placed at the disposal of the commander in chief Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service; and the services of assistant apothecaries Fernandes and Maclean are made available for military duty.

No. 10 of 1853.—Mr Munsie, boiler maker, is allowed an extension of leave to the 31st instant, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 15th January, 1853.

No. 11 of 1853.—Assistant surgeon T. M. Lounds, M. D., is directed to repair to the presidency, as next for duty in the Indian Navy.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council,

(Sd.) P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY COMMODORE SIR H. J. LEEKE, R. N, K. H., COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th January 1153.

Lieutenant Leeds, commanding the Constance, was permitted to reside on shore for the benefit of his health on the 9th instant.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th January, 1853.

Surgeon Glass, having reported himself for duty in the Indian Navy, is directed to join the Hastings as supernumerary and to hold himself in readiness to proceed by the P. and O. steam navigation company's steamer Singapore on the 16th instant, to join the squadron serving in Burmah.

The H. C. surveying pattamar Pownah, with her tender Maldive, and the sailing branch of the Hastings, will be paid for the month of December 1852, on Saturday the 15th instant.

The paymaster will be on board the Hastings at 11 A. M. and after paying her crew will proceed to the Pownah.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th January 1853.

Mr. T. W. Ogilvy, acting 1st class 2nd master supernumerary on board the Hastings, is to be discharged to the Constance on the 19th instant, for passage to join the Tigris.

Mr Daniell, acting master of the Indus Flotilla, was directed to proceed to Bombay on duty, and was accommodated on board the Comet at the commanding officer's table from 26th to 29th December 1852.

The officers commanding the Constance and Pownah are directed to receive such stores that may be sent by the draftsman, the former for the Gulf and the latter for the Palinuras.

The steam branch of the H. C. receiving ship Hastings will be paid for the month of December 1852, on Monday the 17th instant.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th January 1853.

Lieutenant Dakers, supernumerary on board the Hastings, is hereby appointed to the temporary charge of the Constance.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 17th January 1853.

The officer commanding the Constance is directed to make over to the draftsman *forthwith*, such compasses as may have been brought down from the Clive.

The officers below named are appointed a committee to transfer the warrant officers' and victualling stores &c. of the Constance from lieutenant Leeds to lieutenant Dakers.

Lieutenant Taylor, Pownah.
Mr Wilkins, acting Master, Hastings.
Mr Burnes, midshipman, Constance.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 18th January, 1853.

Mr W. Scott, acting conductor of the Indian Naval Storekeeper's department, died on the night of Saturday last, the 15th instant.

The H. C. Schooner Constance, will be paid for the month of December 1852, on Wednesday the 19th instant.

The paymaster will be on board the Constance at 11 A. M.

(Signed) E. W. DANIEL, Commander, I. N.,
Assist. Supt. of the I. N.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

MARRIAGE.—At Tanna, on the 10th January 1853 by the Revd. J C Pereira, mr Thomas M Major, Deputy Accountant in the Continental Custom's Office, to miss Margaret Scott, only daughter of the late Conductor J. Scott, I. Navy. At Bombay, on the 17th January, by the reverend F. Michael Antony, vicar of the Church of N. S. d'Esperance, J. F. Alves, to miss Amelia Pendegrast.

BIRTHS.—At Kerwarra, on the 1st January 1853, the wife of Lieut. A G Davidson, 29th regt. Madras Native Infantry, of a daughter. On the 12th January, the wife of mr J Watson, clerk of the markets, of a son. At Dapoolee, on the 12th January, the lady of captain G H Bellasis, Bombay army, of a daughter. At Deesa, on the 8th January, the wife of T C Annesley, esq., surgeon H M 8th (the King's) regt., of a daughter. At Landaff Lodge, on the evening of the 16th January, mrs Henry Conybeare, of a son.

DEATH.—At Bombay, on the 10th of January, at the residence of her mother, after a long and painful illness, Rosa, the wife of mr C W Allen, Editor of the *Poona Observer*, aged 36 years, deeply regretted by her family and friends.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 12th, B S N Company's Str. Dwarka, J Woolley, from Surat yesterday. 12th, Ship David Clark, John W Boyd, from Greenock, 15th August. 13th, Brig Futtel Rahimon, Nusseer, nacodah, from Tellicherry 24th Dec. 15th, B S N Co.'s steamer Bombay, N W Haselwood, from Kurrachee 11th January at 8.30 P M. Ship Duke of Argyle, anchored inside the harbour, and ship Herefordshire, anchored outside the harbour. 16th, steamer Sir J Jejeebhoy, J Clark, from Surat yesterday. 18th, B S N Co.'s steamer Dwarka, J. Woolley, from Surat, 17th January.

DEPARTURES.—January 11th, ship Futtay Salam, J. Townsend, to Calcutta and Penang. 12th, American ship Warren White, B Creamer, to Providence, via Muscat, 13th, H C steamer Victoria, lieut F E Manners, to Aden. P and O Co.'s steamer Achilles, J R Stead, to Aden and Suez. Steamer Phlox, F M Ellis, to Surat. B S N Co.'s str. Dwarka, J Woolley, to Surat. 14th, French barque George Cuvier, A Rodolosse, to Malabar coast and Bordeaux. 15th, P and O Co's str. Singapore, C Evans, to Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkon Ship Conqueror, F McAuley, to Cork. Steamer Si R Carnac, G M Beyts, to Surat. 16th, Brig Ke tareedreen, Moydin Gooty, to Calicut. B S N steamer Victoria, F. Banks, to Kurrachee. 17 Marchmont, D White, to Liverpool. Ship C Loudon, S Cornforth, to Liverpool.

We have to announce the ar parture of the following pass

Per Futtel Rahimon, from Tell

Per Steamer Dwarka, from S Leeson, commanding Guzerat Irr W C Sillar.

Per Steamer Dwarka, from Surat

Per B S N Co.'s steamer Bombay, Colonel and mrs Tritton, H M.'s 10t and mrs Sinclair, artillery; colonel an two children; colonel and mrs Creagh, H Colonel Stuart, 14th regt B N I; major B N I; major Brown, 27th B N I; major Russell and child; mrs Brown; miss Sears glis, H M.'s 94th regt., and captain Mockler, H 4th regt.

Per Sir J Jejeebhoy, from Surat:—Mr A S LeMessurier and 36 natives.

Per ship Futtay Salam, to Calcutta and Penang:—5 European convicts, 1 corporal, and 76 native guards.

Per P and O Co.'s steamer Achilles, to Aden and Suez.—For Suez: mrs Admiral Douglas; miss Douglas; lieut Edgell, captain of Police; and mr Peter. For Alexandria: Lient Nixon. For Malta: Reverend T L Kingsbury. For Southampton: Mrs Mundy and child; mrs Nixon, 2 children and Eur. servant; mrs T F Gray, and Eur. servant; mrs Edwards; mrs Snodgrass, and infant; major Snodgrass; mrs major Graham and child; Lieut Parker; major Hutt; mrs Davies, infnt and a native servant; and lieut Reid, H. M 83rd regt.

Per steamer Phlox, to Surat:—Several natives.

Per B S N Co.'s steamer Dwarka, to Surat:—captain and mrs Leckie; lieut and mrs Burrows; lieut Playfair; — Ireland, esq.; and 25 natives.

Per Singapore, to Galle &c.:—Gavin Steel, Esq.; and native servant. For Madras: Ruttonjee Jeehangeer, and native servant. For Calcutta: J Jardine Esq., and native servant; John Grey, Esq.; assist-surgeon Glass, and servant; and 4 natives deck. For Hongkong: Fazelbhoy Habibhoy, and servant; Goolamhussan Nanjee; Latha Chutoo; Rahim Toola Dava; and 1 native deck. For Singapore: Captain and mrs Marriott and infant, 1 European and 1 native servant.

Per Sir J R Carnac, to Surat:—151 natives.

Per Victoria, to Kurrachee:—Major Heatly; captain Stack; mr and mrs Pernot; mrs Boyes, and 25 natives.

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